THE DAILY GAZETTE:
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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

STATE NEWS.

ALTOONA is excited by incendiaries.

THE wheat fields of Somerset look poorly.

CROPS in Armstrong county look generally well.

CEYLON post office, Green county, has been re-established.

REPORTS from Bedford county speak of immense deposits of iron.

D. D. SPRAGG, Esq., is now Postmaster at Delight, Greene county.

A FOURTEEN pound pair of twins astonished Rouseville on the 2nd.

A CALF weighing 150 pounds was dropped in Somerset county last week.

THE wheat crop looks badly in Mercer, but other prospects are encouraging.

THE big oil well in Armstrong averages 150 bbls daily, with tools and rope still in.

THE people of Crawford are taking a warm interest in the proposed canal railroad.

NO efforts have been made to get the the tools out of the big well at Brady's Bend.

THE new rolling mill at Wheatland, Mercer county, is being rapidly pushed to completion.

THE Republicans of Beaver county will hold their primary elections on Saturday, the 29th inst.

MCLAUGHLIN won the $1000 wrestling match at Titusville on the 3rd throwing Dewitt easily.

IN Venango county, Hon. G. W. Gillilan has no opposition for Congressional nomination.

THE survey of the Somerset branch railroad is finished, and its permanent location is now looked for.

THE finest church in Greene county is that built by the Carmichael Presbyterians and just dedicated.

CARS will be running from Mansfield to Ewing's mill, on the Chartiers Valley Railroad by the first of October.

THE first victim to the new medical law of State was arrested at Erie the other day, for doctoring without a license.

A MAN in Center county, five feet nine inches tall, can kick one foot seven feet seven inches high while standing on the other.

A POSTOFFICE has been established near Claysville, Washington county, and named Donelly, in honor of the Representative in Congress.

J. P. MILLER, of Hopewell township, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, in Washington county, *vice* J. E. Bell, resigned.

ST. XAVIERS' college, at Latrobe, held its May party, on Wednesday. Miss Cecelia O'Donnell, of Butler, was the charming queen of the occasion.

THE explosion of a boiler in a steam saw mill near Garland, on the 26th ult, killed Curtis McCandless, and two other men were injured, not fatally.

THE track on the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad is laid almost a mile above Reno. The work on the tunnel is also fast approaching completion.

THE mountain east of Altoona has been on fire, presenting a terrible scene. Some timber, wood, charcoal and a vast amount of huckleberries are destroyed.

BEDFORD county will vote on the 27th inst. on the question whether their poor house shall or shall not be sold. If sold a new and more suitable building will be erected.

POSTAL CHANGES—Ebenezer, Indiana county, R. A. McComb, vice John Gilbert, resigned; Polk, Venango county, Miss Maggie E. Temple, vice Miss Jennie Temple, resigned.

THE primary elections of the Republicans of Cambria county will be held tomorrow. The convention to nominate candidates for Congress and county offices will be held on Monday.

THE Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company took possession of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad on last Monhay, having leased the road for the term of ninety nine years from that day.

YOUNG DRUM, convicted two years ago in the Westmoreland Court of killing a man in Greensburg, and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of years, has been pardoned by the Governor.

THE great Credit Mobilier case comes up, on appeal, before the Supreme Court at Harrisburg on the 16th. Also, the "fish" case against the Pennsylvania Rail road, for neglecting to provide fish wiers on the Juniata.

ON the 27th ult., Mr. John H. Hoover was drawn into the bull wheel at Goodfellow's saw mill, two miles south of Kittaning, and killed, with horrible mutilations—the second accident of the kind in that neighborhood within two years.

ON Wednesday afternoon a little girl about two and a half years old, a daughter of Henry Miller, of Venango City, was burned to death. She was playing with some shavings and set them on fire. The fire caught her clothes, burning her so severely that she died in two or three hours.

SATURDAY last the negroes voted in Greene county. The Waynesburg *Republican* claims that Sam Warfield was the first colored man to vote in Pennsylvania. Guess not. The Democracy some time ago got a colored prisoner out of jail to vote with them in this city.

Two men, one named Powers and the other Mock, were drowned in Little Muncy creek, in the vicinity of Clarkstown, Lycoming county, on Monday of last week. They were engaged in driving logs, and were in a small boat. The stream was very high, and by some means the boat capsized.

ON Thursday of last week, Mrs. Mary Carney, of Minersville, Huntingdon county, swallowed a half ounce of laudanum, from the effects of which she died on the following morning. The unfortunate woman had been drinking, and when she swallowed the laudanum was so much intoxicated that she did not know what she was doing.

THE following weights are established by law in this State: Potatoes, by act of March 23, 1865, 56 lbs.; Wheat, act of March 10, 1818, 60 lbs. Rye and corn, act of April 16, 1845, 56 lbs.; Barley, act of March 10, 1818, 47 lbs.; Buckwheat, act of March 22, 1809, 60 lbs.; Oats, act of April 13, 1859, 30 lbs. Cloverseed, act of March 22, 1809, 60 lbs. Timothy seed, by custom 44 lbs.

Boy Smokers.

Here and there about the street corners and around the doors of places of amusement you will see a lot of urchins, some of them decently clad and presenting a respectable appearance, who are engaged in asserting their manhood by puffing away at execrable cigars. It is fair to presume that their anxious mammas are not aware of the foul habits their darling boys pick up and practice outside of the parental roof, but for their benefit they should know that it is stated that a French physician has investigated the effect of smoking on thirty-eight boys, between the ages of nine and fifteen, who were addicted to the habit. "Twenty-seven presented distinct symptoms of nicotine poison. In twenty two there were serious disorders of the circulation, indigestion, dullness of intellect, and a marked appetite for strong drinks. In three there was heart affection; in eight decided deterioration of the blood; in twelve there was frequent epileptic; ten had disturbed sleep, and four had ulceration of the mucus membrane of the mouth." It is easy, then, to see how the ranks of the drunkards and dissolute "men about town" are recruited, when there are so many boys in training for *delirium tremens* and all the horrors of dissipation. —*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

THE heaviest hail storm for years visited Cleburne, Texas, on the 16th. Some of the stones were as large as hen eggs, and came with such force as to break through the roofs of houses. Nearly all the fowls exposed to the hail were killed.

IN many counties of Maryland the public schools are being closed for lack of funds to pay the salaries of the teachers.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1870. VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 108.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE maple sugar crop failed this year.

THE future Mrs. Ole Bull is now Miss Thorp.

RESURRECTIONISTS have been at work in Cincinnati.

THE Government is "reconstructing" Fort Sumpter.

GILMANTON, N. H., has snow drifts twelve feet deep.

JOHN BROUGHAM'S latest play is called "Minnie's Luck."

JUSTIN MCCARTHY will take his family abroad on the 18th.

TO MAKE Venitian blind—Put out his eye.—*Com. Bulletin.*

A SON of one of the Siamese twins lives in Sacramento.

SHAD are larger, more numerous and more bony than usual this year.

NONE but Bostonians born can lawfully grind hand organs in Boston streets.

THE poetical name given to the President by the Sioux savages is Smoke Cloud.

THE Marquis of Salisbury is said to be a leading character in Disraeli's Lothair.

CHICAGO expects by means of her court house to out do Richmond in the calamity speciality.

A LITTLE Ohio girl wanted to see how strychnine tasted, and found out. She is now no more.

AN experiment with his neighbor's bee hive has terminated the career of an adventurous Indian.

AN Indiana man has just shot himself after three weeks of marriage. He couldn't stand grief.

GILMANTON, N. H., has snow drifts twelve feet deep, yet the people are modest and unassuming about it.

A NEGRO convict in Mississippi broke from the sheriff and plunged into the river. He was not alive at last accounts.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS are active, and their especial branch of industry is flourishing finely in the neighborhood of Chambersburg.

THERE is danger if we have many more cheap morning journal, that some of them will become two cents orious.—*New York Leader.*

THE Boston *Traveller* predicts that Grant will be re-elected, and that this year there will be another earthquake in California.

BENJAMIN N. CLAPP had $5,000 worth of bonds stolen from him while standing in Vermilye & Co.'s office in New York on Tuesday.

AN Indiana lady got tired of waiting for her divorce, and went beyond the reach of connubial bonds by means of a dose of morphia.

ONE of the Montreal regiments guarding the frontier against the bloody Fenians, you know, numbers thirteen officers and eight privates.

PHILADELPHIA will cool herself off with 350,000 tons of ice this summer. New York will require nearly three times that amount to apprise her thirst.

A GIRL at Annapolis, Crawford county, Illinois, made twenty-two attempts to burn a doctor's house last week. It is supposed she had something against the doctor.

DR. MCCOSH, of Princeton, in a recent lecture in Boston, spoke of "the declining age of Puritanism, when its life had withered and only its bare stalks were left."

A MICHIGAN couple who had been married nineteen years were divorced recently, but quickly repented, and four hours later called on a clergyman and were made one again.

A YOUNG lady at Burlington, Iowa, went to church and forget her waterfall, leaving it in the window, and when she returned she found a little bluebird sitting in it on two eggs.

THERE is a movement in Berlin to limit the right of publishers in the copyrights of literary works, when a certain number of years after the death of the author shall have passed.

THE burning forrests in the neighborhood of Altoona are said to be a grand sight at night. Immense quantties of timber have been destroyed and the huckleberry crop annihilated.

THE first base ball accident of the season is reported from Carlinville, Ill. A youngster was "batted" in the mouth there one day last week, and is disfigured for life in consequence.

ONE day last week Jonathan Allen, of New Britian, was spreading a plaster for a sore foot. A man who owed him a grudge came that way, and Jonathan had to use the plaster for his head.

IT IS said that George Peabody's donation of $60.000 to Washington College, Virginia, will not amount to anything, as Virginia will still refuse to pay the bonds donated as she has done since 1856.

THE main forests have been so well stripped that not a tree of old growth is to be seen in them. The white pine is represented only by saplings, which will not be of any service as lumber for years.

A SPOT on the sun has just been observed in England, which, it is asserted, indicates a break in the solar photosepere to the extent of 16,000,000,000 square miles or eight times the surface of the terrestrial globe.

IN NEW YORK, before a witness is examined in Court, the question is asked: "Have you ever been a member of the Civic Government? If the reply is in the affirmative the attorney invariably adds: "Step aside, sir."

THE Clearfield *Journal* says: Within the past week, extensive fires have been raging in the forests in various parts of the country, no doubt, destroying much valuable timber. No other damage has been done, so far we know.

WASHINGTON COUNTY is having a lively contest, just now, because the schools were closed on Good Friday—the new State holiday. The horrible crime is severely reprimanded by critics on that way who look upon it with holy horror.

GOOD NEWS for the ladies—Gloves, it is said, will be very cheap in the fall. The Paris market is overstocked, and the Italian gloves are rapidly gaining favor, although they do not wear as well as the French gloves, and the kid is not so fine.

A SUGGESTION is made by an English druggist in relation to the dispensing of poisonous substance. He proposes that, in addition to the word "poison" the labels should have printed on their margins the appropriate antidotes of each class of poisons.

THE Pompeilian palace, built by Prince Napoleon in the Avenue Montaigne, Paris, is again offered for sale, at the upset price of 720,000 francs. The ground on which it stands, a surface of four thousand nine hundred meters, is said to be worth a larger sum.

SEVERAL seizures of goods for unpaid customs are advertised at Pensacola. Among them are about two thousand segars, one cask, partially filled with Cuba rum, and three cases of whisky, imported in a Norwegian ship, and declared to be "excessive sea stores."

A PRUSSIAN Secretary, now in Constantinople, writes: "There is nothing to do, no one to speak to; if you go out, you must go like a gouty cripple, in a sedan chair, and you are awakened every morning at 2 o'clock by a fireman, who comes to report that 'the house is not on fire yet!'"

A WRITER in the Providence *Journal* discoursing of frogs, says the bark of a dog can be heard at the distance of eighteen hundred yards; the voice of a man at a thousand yards, and the croak of a frog at nine hundred. Taking the difference of size into consideration, the frog has altogether the best lungs.

IN the German cities, the afternoon concert is as much an institution as dinner. Whole families look for their afternoon music as anxiously as they look for the promenade. Music is one of the best of the means of relaxation from toil, and in the German cities it is regarded as a daily necessity rather than as a fashionable enjoyment.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says a new frame building on West Randolph street fell down recently, burying three or four persons in its ruins. There was no wind save in its ruins. There was no wind blowing at the time, and no assignable cause for its falling. It was evidently one of those dispensations of Providence where the law of gravitation and the genius of the architect were working at cross purposes in a mysterious manner.

A FEARFUL catastrophe recently occurred in the works of the Linen Manufacturing Company at St. Giles, in the environs of Brussels, by the explosion of a boiler in the drying house. Nearly twenty men and women were killed or frightfully scalded by the steam, and eight had already died at the moment of the last accounts. The factory was at the same time set on fire, and the building was entirely destroyed.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Cambridge, has led the way in the restoration of the ancient English and present continental mode of pronouncing Latin. The change in the sounds of the vowels was one of those made at the Reformation, and it has made English Latin unintelligible to all the rest of the world. Now, England is going back in this and other matters, to the older fashion, which has been adopted at King's College, and will soon become universal.

A COMMUNICATION from Carlsruhe states that the speech pronounced by the Grand Duke of Baden for the close of the Chambers, so, redolent of affectionate regard for Prussia and North Germany, appears to have produced in that Duchy an effect diametrically opposed to what was expected by the illustrious speaker. Since the day on which it was delivered, popular meetings had been held, at all of which the will of the people to defend the autonomy of the country was unanimously proclaimed.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* contains the following advertisement:

"A woman wants washing, rear of Race street; has large yard."

It is pleasant to know that she will soon be able to get free baths.

"Protestant girl wants a place as chambermaid, city or country; also a cook."

This would be more definite if the Protestant girl had stated what she wanted with a cook.

The next astonishes by its frankness and warms the unwary:

"American girl wants a situation as housekeeper for a widower; can give reference. Address Gertrude, Ledger Office."

In the following we see a delicate confession of personal crudity made by one who has attained years of discretion:

"A middle aged woman wants cooking."

The next prefers private to public baths:

"Wanted, a wash at home or to go out by the day."

THE Baltimore *American* of the 2d said: That great bugbear, equality in the city cars, which has been gnawing at the thin-skinned objections of certain persons, who have declared that they would rather walk from one end of this city to the other than ride in a city car with a colored person, was yesterday introduced in Baltimore, and to the utter astonishment of those persons who predicted that the cars set apart for the colored persons would be run without passengers, they yesterday traversed our streets with about the same quota of passengers as were wont to patronize them before the words "Colored persons admitted into this car," were placarded. The truth is, that a sensible lady or gentleman who cares to ride in the cars cares but little who compose the passenger list, so long as said passengers observe that decorum which should pervade all gatherings.

AMONG the Cossacks of the Ukraine leap year is eternal. When a young woman feels a tender passion for a young man she seeks him at the residence of his parents, and addresses him as follows: "The goodness I see written in your countenance is a sufficient assurance to me that you are capable of ruling and loving a wife, and your excellent qualties encourage me to hope that you will make a good husband. It is in this belief that I have taken the resolution to come and beg you, with all due humility, to accept me for your spouse." She then addresses the future mother, and solicits their consent to the marriage. If she meets with a refusal, she declines to leave the house, and such conduct is usually crowned with success. The parents of the young man never put the young maiden away, if she still persists in her stay, believing that by so doing they would bring down the vengeance of heaven upon their heads.

THE Marion, O., *Mirror* tells the following snake story. "On the 10th inst., at Big Island township, in this county, on the farm of Alexander Campbell, a great snake hunt occurred. The party was headed by Captain Jackson Brady, who led his gallant company down into the tall prairie grass, and surrounded a twenty-acre lot, set fire on the outer edge of the grass at 4 P.M. The grass burned well, the flames rolling up ten feet high, and as the fire advanced the snakes retreated to the centre, sometimes making desperate efforts to spring through the flames, but the blaze being too heavy they were killed in the attempt. At 7.45 P. M. the ground was burned over, and Captain Brady went over the field of carnage and picked up the *debris* of the great army of snakes, and by actual count there was found 13,983 snakes of all sizes. One black racer was nine feet and four inches long and seven feet in circumference. This may be considered a good day's work for this neighborhood, as the snakes had become so bad that small children were afraid to go to school, and they even attacked some adults, several having been taken on their beats, and it had become a common thing for fifty or a hundred snakes to chase men, women and children across this prarie. They were constantly milking the cows, and therefore interfering with the dairy business in that section.

The Tables Turned—A Heathen Missionary in London.

It is an old revolution in religious affairs, by which a missionary of Brahma has come to convert the people of England to what he believes to be the true faith. But this revolution has begun. Keshub Chunder Sen is the latest sensation in London, and is preaching in that city to crowded congregations upon the leading points of the Brahminical religion. When Rome had subdued Greece, the conquerors were taught philosophy and the arts by the conquered, and in like manner it would appear that India, having been reduced to a condition of dependency upon Great Britain, is seeking to impress her learning and her theology upon her Western masters.

Keshub Chunder Sen has many advantages as a missionary. He speaks the language of the nation he comes to convert with ease and propriety. From the accounts of his progress given in the London papers we may fairly infer that for grace, earnestness and fluency he is the superior of the greater number of the English clergy.

It was long ago said by intelligent tourists, and among them Mr. Tuckerman, the present Minister to Greece, and, if we mistake not, by the Abbe Huc himself, that the most learned of the Chinese theologians often obtained the victory over the Christian missionary in argument, by reproaching the enlightened nations of Christendom with the wars and violence and widespread licentiousness which eighteen centuries of Biblical teachings had wholly failed to suppress. But that the priests of the false religions of the world should go forth to contend with the Christian Church in enlightened lands is surely a striking fact, which we may not dismiss as simply ludicrous.

Keshub Chunder Sen is not without European co-workers in this new missionary movement. A work has recently been published in France, of which Carleton of this city has just issued an English translation, entitled, "The Bible in India," wherein M. Jacollicot seeks to prove that the sacred Scriptures are but a rude copy of the Vedas. The argument aims to establish that the gospel of Brahma is of higher antiquity and of more vital power than what the Christian nations believe to be the word of God. The question of the comparative age of these writings is one which must be left to scholars, and is quite apart from the binding authority and the saving efficacy of the Bible. There need be no fear that this holy volume, let it be excluded or not from the public schools, is to be displaced by the lore of the Rabbins or the works of Confucius, but it is not the least remarkable consequence of the close commercial relations between the East and West, which Suez canals and Pacific railways have brought about, that the Pundits of India should sally forth to effect the conversion of mankind.

We have Joss houses in California—shall we see the car of Juggernaut propelled by steam in the United States? If so, we should like to nominate some of the earliest victims.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE CAPITAL.

The Mayoralty Contest—Proposed Reduction of Internal Taxes—James River and Ohio Canal—Medical Convention—Balance of Trade—Women Ineligible as Census Takers—Mrs. Lincoln's Assets.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1870.

THE MAYORALTY CONTEST.

The Republican Mayoralty Convention met to-day. Two sets of delegates present from the various wards. The Bowen men were in the majority. The opposing interest withdrew and nominated A. C. Richards, present Chief of Police, for Mayor. The remaining delegates re-nominated Mayor Bowen. It is understood Richards will decline and his place be filled by the name of Mathew G. Emory, already in the field as a reform candidate. The Democrats will make no nomination. May, Richards has accepted the nomination for the the mayoralty.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

In the American Medical Association to-day the nomenclature of diseases, prepared by the Royal College of Physicians in 1869, was adopted. A resolution recommending the establishment of veterinary schools in States, and appropriations therefor by the Legislatures, was adopted. The several medical schools were recommended to establish chairs of Physiology for the treatment of mental diseases. A committee was appointed to report measures to prevent the spread of epidemic diseases. Two reports were made from the Committee on Ethics, the majority rejecting the claim to seats of delegates from the Alumni of Georgetown College, National Medical Society, Freedmen's Hospital and Small-pox Hospital, while the minority give them seats. After a scene of considerable excitement and confusion, the minority report was tabled—107 against 85, and the majority report adopted.

PROPOSED TAX REDUCTIONS.

The amount of reductions of taxes as proposed by the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Sherman is as follows: On incomes, $14,000,000; on gross receipts, $8,500,000; profits, $6,000,000; articles in schedule A, $805,000; salaries of United States officers, $685,000; passports, $27,000; penalties and fines, $2,500; stamps, miscellaneous, $448,000; special taxes, except spirits and tobacco, which includes license taxes and banks, $5,341,000; making the total $43,607,000. This will leave the taxes on the following articles in force: On distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, gas, incomes, and rate of 5 per cent. All stamp taxes or taxes collectable are to be collected by stamp.

JAMES RIVER AND OHIO CANAL.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has been discharged at their own request, from the consideration of the subject of a survey for the James River and Ohio Canal. General Humphrey, chief of engineers, having reported that the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad would probably be speedily completed, and serve military purposes better than a canal.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

The monthly report from the bureau of statistics shows the value of foreign commodities in the United States January, 1870, to be or $14,000,000 more than in 1869; the imports for three months ending that day, specie value, were only $3,085,572 in excess of imports.

WOMEN INELIGIBLE.

General Walker, Superintendent of Census, has informed the United States Marshal of Southern Ohio that the two women appointed Assistant Marshals by him are ineligible and cannot be accepted by the Department.

MRS. LINCOLN'S PENSION.

The report of the Senate Committee on Pensions against the claim of Mrs. Lincoln for a pension states her cash assets at $8,765, besides some unproductive real estate.

DELEGATE RECEIVED.

The United States Pharmaceutical Association accepted Prof. Thomas as a delegate from the Philadelphia Women's Medical College.

NEW YORK CITY.

The McFarland Trial—Further Evidence for Defense and Prosecution.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 5, 1870.

M'FARLAND TRIAL—TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

On the opening of Court this morning Mr. Graham, referring to the cross-examination of Junius Henri Browne, read from Barker's Commentaries that a man can be cross-examined as to his religious belief, or belief of after punishment. Mr. Browne had frequently expressed his disbelief in God.

Donald Nicholson, recalled: Received a package from Richardson, which I think was a pistol, on the 26th of November; knew Richardson only during shooting; gave it to Junius Henri Browne.

Mr. Graham was about to examine the witness as to the latter strain, but the Recorder ruled it inadmissible.

Melchoir P. Mason testified: I remember when McFarland was in my house. Never saw him drunk. He and his wife appeared to be very happy. I did not receive the night letter to Mrs. McFarland. Never received or gave it to me; this was before the first shooting.

Dennis Shay recalled—Was in court when Hoxie was examined. Was told to tell Mc-Farland that if he (Hoxie) was in McFarland's place, he would shoot Richardson. This was in December, 1867.

Mr. Graham was about to examine the witness as to the meeting of McFarland and Richardson in the Astor House, which Browne testified to, but the latter interposed, and said he had as to the admissibility of this evidence, which was intended to prove that McFarland merely went in there on business—to serve a summons on Richardson.

Isaac G. Reed journalist, testified: Write for the *Tribune* and *Day's Doings*. Met Horace Greeley from five to six times. Had an interview with him immediately after the occurrence on the 25th November. Published it within four hours of the meeting. Used in many cases the exact words, and always as near as possible. In many cases I modified the language, and when Greeley used "God damn," I simply put down "damn," out of respect to him. Mr. Greeley corrected from the report read by Mr. Graham.

Fitz Hugh Ludlow, recalled—I had a conversation with McFarland. Told him I would have have been able to get some articles in the *Post* and *Tribune*, and that I had sent one ticket for the reading at Steinway Hall, given by Mrs. McFarland. He said he did not wish any of his friends to know of it, and regretted he should hear of the cause of the row. He also said he did not consent to her going on the stage, but at the earnest request of some of his friends he consented. I brought me an article which I retouched and gave him; it was afterwards published in the *Educational Monthly*.

Mr. Graham said he would show that Richardson and Mrs. McFarland, while in Sinclair's house, occupied rooms only separated by a thin partition. Mrs. McFarland brought him in his meals in bed, and made up his bed.

The Court ruled out this testimony, on the ground that it would oblige a rebuttal by the prosecution; being new testimony.

The Court then adjourned, after reassembling Amos J. Cummings testified: In a conversation with Junius Henri Brown, he told me Richardson would have shot McFarland, only he was afraid he would hurt some body else in the *Tribune* office.

Q.—Did you, after the first shooting, have a conversation with Richardson when he said he was prepared for McFarland?

Much argument arose in regard to the admissibility of this testimony. It was finally argueing it was right that Richardson's sentiments toward the prisoner be made known to the jury.

Recorder—I think the question incompetent and it must be excluded.

Mr. Wm. McFarland, recalled, testified to the handwriteity of certain letters of Mrs. McFarland.

Mr. Gerry then submitted one dated November 25, 1867, addressed "My Darling Husband," acknowledges the receipt of McFarland's letter and twenty dollars, and states how she will dispose of the sum. She was very much affected about what he said about the misunderstanding between them; she knew he could be persuasive, obstinate, and the whole letter replete with expressions of affection. Mr. Graham wished to read another letter, showing she did go to her father's house, not to be with them, but to pay a friendly visit. They being so poor they could hardly support themselves, it was scarcely to be supposed they would support her. The Court excluded it.

Several other letters were read from Mrs. Sage, dated May 1, 1867, including one dated December 8, 1867, after the separation, inviting McFarland and Percy to visit her. Dr. Vance recalled: Has no knowledge of the evidence from the beginning, and have heard nothing to make me change my opinion in regard to the insanity of the prisoner.

The defence here rested.

For the prosecution Thomas F. Holden testified: I am a son-in-law of Mr. Gilbert. Was in his house on the 16th inst. Never saw Mrs. McFarland until at Richardson's bedside. While in Gilbert's I was obliged to walk on crutches.

Wheelwright Gilbert testified: Was not at home all last summer. Mrs. McFarland came to my house, for the first time I know of, a few days before the trial.

Curtis R. Gilbert testified: Was home during the entire month of August. Mrs. McFarland came to the house in July. I wore a long beard at the time.

Court adjourned.

River Disaster—Steamer Kenton Sunk.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, May 5.—Private dispatches state that the steamer Kenton was sunk opposite Helena this morning at nine o'clock. She was owned by Capt. H. D. Hart, of this city, and is a total loss. Insured here for $5,000. The boat left last Sunday with a full load of Cincinnati produce. No lives lost.

—The Immigration Convention at Charleston, S. C., adjourned yesterday. They took measures for establishing a European freight and emigration steamship line, for the formation of an immigration society, with a central bureau in Charleston, and for the introduction of Chinese labor into localities of the south where it can be used with advantage.

XLIST CONGRESS,

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Mrs. Lincoln's Pension—Final Adjournment Discussed—Osage Indian Lands—Ineffectual Attempt to Consider the Franking Privilege Bill. HOUSE: Civil Service Bill Discussed and Laid Aside—Paraguayan Investigation—Northern Pacific Railroad—Adjournment to Monday.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. EDMUNDS, I quited the Senate bill to grant a pension to Mrs. Lincoln, with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. The bill was accompanied with a report which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. DRAKE reported a substitute for the bill to promote the securing of efficient seamen for the navy.

Mr. VICKERS reported adversely the bill to regulate the importation of immigrants under labor contracts.

Mr. M'DONALD reported, with amendments, the bill authorizing mail steamship service between New Orleans and certain ports in Mexico.

Mr. VICKERS reported, without amendment, the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to establish weather gauges and have daily observations made along the Mississippi river and principal tributaries.

The House resolution for final adjournment on the 4th of July was taken up.

A motion to refer to Finance Committee was lost—yeas 19, nays 34.

The resolution was discussed without action until the expiration of the morning hour.

The House Osage Indian land bill came up in order.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved to take up the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS made an ineffectual effort to get up the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment.

Mr. HOWE argued the franking bill should take precedence, and several Senators insisted upon adhering to an alleged understanding on the previous day to take up Mr. Morrill's bill.

The Osage Indian Land bill was then proceeded with, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Ross to take the land from the Indians at twenty cents an acre, and give them an equal number of acres in Kansas in specified sums, giving settlers on the reservation the right to purchase one hundred and sixty acres for $200 in cash.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, spoke against the bill, the passage of which he said would be a breach of faith. He moved to postpone the bill, with instructions to report a bill for the removal of the Osage Indians to the Indian Territory, and for the sale of their reservation for cash, as other public lands were disposed of.

The bill was laid aside without action.

The bill to abolish the franking privilege came up as the special order.

Mr. STEWART moved to pass over the bill in order to take up the first special order, the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment.

Mr. RAMSEY called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered and the motion lost—yeas 25, nays 30.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to pass over the present business, and proceed with the legislative appropriation bill. Carried—26 to 21.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PAINE, from Committee on Elections, reported a bill regulating compensation in cases of contested elections. Recommitted.

The House then went into business of the morning hour, being the bill to regulate the civil service.

After speeches against the bill by Messrs. Peters, Niblack, Morrell, Me. and Maynard.

Mr. KELSEY moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas 43, nays 104.

The discussion continued by Mr. BENTON, in opposition to the bill.

Amendments were offered by Mr. ARNELL, providing that the bill shall apply without distinction as to sex; by Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, looking to equal pay for men and women; by Mr. MARK, and by Mr. O'NEILL, to strike out the payment of fees for examination and certificate.

The bill and amendments were then, on Mr. Jencke's motion, recommitted and ordered printed.

Mr. ORTH, from Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a report in the matter of the Paraguay investigation, and gave notice he would call it up for action as soon as possible.

Mr. WOOD presented the views of the minority as reported by Messrs. Swann and Willand, and stated he concurred with some of the resolutions reported by the majority report, but, but did not think there was anything in the record calling for any action by the House.

The Senate amendment to the House bill limiting the appointment of certain officers of the Treasury Department to be confirmed in Senate bill to establish an additional land district in Kansas was passed.

Senate bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad to issue its bonds for the construction of the road, and to secure the same by mortgage coming up.

Mr. WHEELER moved to put the bill on its passage, and addressed the House in advocacy of it.

Mr. HAWLEY proposed to offer an amendment requiring all the land granted to the company to be sold to actual settlers only, and in quantities not greater than one hundred and sixty acres to any one person, and for a price not exceeding $2.50 per acre, and made an argument in support of that proposition.

Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, opposed the amendment, and denounced the bill and land grant system as wrong in principle and an outrage on tax payers. This road had already received 45,000,000 acres, by public land, and this bill proposed to give it 2,250,000 more. He supposed, however, it would be passed, for he thought he saw in this that provision of which required American rails to be used in the road a combination between land speculators and high protectionists, and he intimated that Mr. Newton, chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, had in his other capacity, as chairman of the Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, reported for the protectionists.

After further discussion Mr. WHEELER demanded the previous question, which was seconded—78 to 50—excluding all amendments.

Mr. STILES moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas 58, nays 85.

Motions to adjourn and to reconsider the vote ordering the main question were made and negatived by yeas and nays.

Dilatory proceedings were continued thereafter until 4.50, when by vote of 76 to 67 the House adjourned to Monday.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The customs receipts last week amounted to $3,812,000.

—The survey of the National Railroad route, across New Jersey, has been commenced.

—Rudolphe, champion billiardist, got a divorce from his wife in Paris, on account of jealousy.

—Senator Revels delivered a lecture at Worcester, Mass., last evening to a large audience.

—A convention met at Wilmington, yesterday, to organize a "White Man's Party" in Delaware.

—J. F. Weidekind, of the firm of Hahn & Weidekind, of Ashland, Ohio, hung himself in a barn Tuesday.

—The Second Army Corps held their annual re-union at Boston yesterday. There was a good attendance.

—The steamers Australia, from Glasgow and Queenstown, and City of Manchester, arrived at New York yesterday.

—The grand hotel at San Francisco, costing $600,000, has been opened. It occupies the greater portion of two blocks.

—Hermann H. Wenner, fifty-seven years of age, hung himself at St. Louis yesterday. Domestic trouble was his affliction.

—A fire at Quincy, Ill., yesterday, destroyed the Excelsior Mills and Hayner's foundry and machine shop. Loss $30,000.

—A man, supposed to be Capt. W. J. Stewart, of Piqua, Ohio, jumped into the river at Chicago, Wednesday night, and was drowned.

—The latest intelligence from different portions of California confirm the fears of a short crop. The drought is more serious than for many years.

—Passengers from San Francisco arrived at New York yesterday in six days and twenty-three hours, the quickest time yet made across the continent.

—Officers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company state there is no truth in the rumor that trains will stop running under any circumstances whatever.

—A dispatch from Toronto explodes the Indianapolis balloon sensation. No balloon started from there on the 28th of April for New York or anywhere else.

—The venerable Justice Nelson, of the U. S. Supreme Court, is at New York, hearing the arguments in the case of Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould against the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

—On Monday Frank Malphas, merchant at Red Fork, Ark., was attacked by ten Indians in front of his store. He defended himself with an axe, killing Ben and mortally wounding Sam.

—The new superintendent of Police of New York city, Jourdan, has directed his captains to make lists of all gambling dens in their precincts, and will detail patrolmen to watch them and warn victims from entering.

—Out of a class of seventy applicants for admission to the bar of the Supreme Court of the New York City District, only thirty-eight were found by the examining committee sufficiently qualified to entitle them to practice.

—The Loyal Legion military order had a banquet at Delmonico's, New York, Wednesday night. General Heintzelman, General McMahan, Paraguayan Minister, Colonel Langdon, and several other prominent army and navy officers attended.

—The relapsing fever prevails in the Bedford street district, in Philadelphia. Sixteen persons afflicted with it were removed on Wednesday, and the number Thursday, to the small pox hospital, and the Board of Health are renovating the infected locality.

—The second annual convention of the United States Baggagemasters and Bankmen's National Insurance Association met at Chicago yesterday. The total number of roads enlisted to May 5th was forty-five, representing six hundred and seventy-five members.

—Upwards of three hundred delegates are in attendance at the Southern Baptist Convention, now in session at Louisville. Rev. Dr. Wall, of Georgia, was elected president. A resolution, which in effect looked to cooperation with the Northern branch of the church, was lost by an overwhelming vote.

—Tenny's extensive bamboo paper mills, at Bloomfield, N. J., were destroyed by fire Wednesday night, together with all the machinery and stock. Loss $100,000; mostly insured. A boiler and revolving cylinder in the mills exploded, throwing the fragments in every direction and seriously injuring a man several hundred feet distant.

—A Brussels dispatch says Archbishop Kenrick has gone to Naples to finish the protest against Papal infallibility.

—Dupanloup's reply to Archbishop Spalding, in the matter of infallibility, will soon be published.

—The Pope has urged that the discussion of the infallibility question be closed before Ascension day. The committee on the schema drawn up by the Ecumenical Council has promised to present the revised schema immediately.

—Liverpool, May 5.—The steamer Scandinavian, which sailed to-day with a cargo of London "Arabs," or street boys, for Canada, where they are to be provided with homes.

—At Melbourne, Australia, yesterday, Hon. Jay, American Minister to Australia, was presented to Her Majesty's Government.

—The steamer Nevada has left with transports which are about to sail for Canada are made to all dock yard laborers recently discharged, and who have applied for work.

—The returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £125,650 during the week.

—It is announced that the Spanish Government, deferring to the petitions received from the Antilles, has suspended action on the new constitution for Porto Rico, and will consider no proposition for the sale of Cuba.

—The *Gaulois* says there is a rumor that M. Ollivier will soon succeed M. Rouher as Minister of Justice for that of Foreign Affairs. The report is generally credited.

—In the Commons to-night Mr. Rouvier gave notice of an intention of moving the rejection of the female suffrage bill.

—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he saw no objection to the patent coining money for Bolivia, as it now does.

—Mr. Otway said that according to the latest official advices from Athens, two of the Greek than brigands had been captured. An investigation into the murders was proceeding.

—Mr. Monsell, under Colonial Secretary, announced the settlement of the Red River difficulty.

ITALY.

ROME, May 4.—The Council to-day voted on the schema relative to the small catechism. One-tenth of the bishops present voted non placet. Among them are the Austrian and Hungarian bishops, who desire to preserve the catechism of Colsius.

MARINE NEWS.

MOVILLE, May

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1870.

BONDS in Frankfort, 95@95¼.

PETROLEUM in Antwerp, 53½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114½.

THE Somerset *Whig* appears hereafter as the *Herald*, enlarged and in new type. Mr. Scull, the editor, is one of the oldest and most reliable of our Republican journalists.

GOV. SHAFFER, of Utah, writes that unless the House bill, or some kindred measure for the abolition of polygamy, shall be adopted by Congress, "it will be useless to attempt to establish a just government for the people there." Evidently, the Governor has no faith in the moral suasion which our mock philanthropists, pseudo humanitarians and "liberal" statesmen are so confidently reckoning upon, for the extirpation of that twin-relic of barbatism. Why don't they agitate at once for his removal from office? If he stays in Utah, and his advice is followed, a score or two of the leading rebels among the many wived Mormons may get hurt, especially if they don't adopt the moral suasion view for themselves.

THE preference of many prominent Republicans in Armstrong county finds expression, in the card, in another column, presenting the name of Capt. C. B. GILLESPIE, late of the 78th Pennsylvania Regiment, as a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District. Since this district includes nearly one half of our own county, the canvass very justly has an interest for the Pittsburgh press, and there is an especial fitness in the presentation of the name of a gallant soldier, good citizen and faithful Republican, like Capt. Gillespie, through the medium of the GAZETTE, to its readers.

In this connection we may remark that it is equally the duty and the pleasure of the GAZETTE to exhibit its interest in all the nominations to be made by the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania, since its circulation is general in every county, reaching in many cases readers who neglect another obvious duty, that of subscribing also for their own local journals. Since so many citizens have chosen to rely upon the GAZETTE alone for their current political intelligence, a duty is imposed upon its editors which they will faithfully endeavor to fulfil.

THE PACIFIC ROADS.

The line of the Northern route has been surveyed through Minnesota, two hundred and thirty miles, to the Red River of the North, intersecting that stream above Georgetown. It will be finished to that point before the next New Year. The surveys, with a view to the permanent location of the line beyond that river, are also to be pushed at once. There is no trouble about the requisite funds. On the Southern line, the Memphis & El Paso Company have one hundred miles ready for the iron, which, with the motive power, is now going forward. From El Paso to Fort Yumas, the construction is to be aided by a land grant from the present Congress. From Fort Yumas, on the Colorado, to San Diego, work is also in progress. And the three Companies are about to be consolidated to make one continuous line along the 32rd parallel of latitude.

A SLANDERER ANSWERED.

The merchants of Pittsburgh and the tax paying people of the county have not forgotten the shamefully mean insinuation, by the *Commercial*, last winter, that State Treasurer Mackey "might have some difficulty in making up his official accounts." It will not surprise them to hear that, although the year's business in the Treasury of the Commonwealth, footed up six and a quarter millions of dollars, the office was turned over on Monday last to his successor, not only with every mill of the public property accounted for and paid over, but that it was, for the first time in many years, *the first clean Treasury ever surrendered to a successor in the office*. It did not show a dollar of illegal assets, although, only one year before, from his predecessor, he had received over $200,000 of such "securities," oil-paper, etc., not a little of which he had hard work to realize upon.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.

The Lebanon *Courier*, in the annexed paragraph, directs the attention of all honest citizens to a point which it will be very unfortunate to neglect. The boast, and the menace, of which the *Courier* speaks, have been heard in more than one quarter of the Commonwealth—and they impose a high responsibility upon all the nominating conventions of the party. We earnestly hope, in the interests of a Republican triumph at the polls, and of the future honor and welfare of Pennsylvania, that the duty of maintaining the sinking fund as a sacred trust, under the Constitution and for the benefit of the public creditors, will be insisted upon, in the most direct and explicit terms, by every convention to be held,—State, district or county—during the canvass. Nor is our hope unreasonable, since we have, from every quarter, the positive assurance that in this regard the Republican people of Pennsylvania do intend to speak so that their voice shall not be misunderstood, or pass unheeded. The empty and delusive talk of 1869, about "honesty and reform," has answered just one, and only one, good purpose. The shameful recreancy to their pledges of the men whom a portion of the people were then led to confide in, has awakened a popular feeling of indignant determination, which nothing less than a square and rugged platform, and nominees who can stand squarely on it, will satisfy. This is what we hear from every county in Western as well as Eastern Pennsylvania. The era of organized public plunder, for the benefit of a few, has gone by,—if the people understand themselves, and they think they do. Says the *Courier* on this subject:

> As the time for nominating candidates for the next Legislature is rapidly approaching, we have a word of warning for, and a piece of advice to give to our friends. It has been boasted, of our own knowledge, that the defeat of the Omnibus Railroad bill, was only a temporary reverse, and that at the next session the attempt to pass it will not only be renewed, but will be successfully carried. We are satisfied that this is no mere idle threat, emanating from disappointment, but that the lobby corporations to be benefited by the measure, will quietly but vigorously undertake to secure a majority in the next Legislature favorable to the schemes.
>
> It must be remembered also, that in the late Assembly, a full two-thirds stood ready to do their bidding, and that the bill would have been passed over the Governor's veto, had not its delivery been so timed as to preclude such action upon it.
>
> We advise our friends therefore, to see to it in time, that our legislative candidates are specifically pledged, in advance of their nomination, against this and all kindred schemes to rob the Treasury. Let there be no mistake, and no boggling about the matter. We are sticklers for the sanctity of nominations, and best to belong in every form and shape. We cannot afford to run any risk in this matter, nor must there be any reasonable excuse for dissatisfaction with our nominees, in view of the importance of securing through the next Legislature a fair and equitable apportionment bill. Every Republican taxpayer in the district is personally interested in this matter; therefore, let each one look well to his own interest.

A NUT FOR REVENUE REFORMERS.

It has been asserted by the revenue "reformers" that the working men take no interest in the current discussions on the tariff, that their voices have not been heard in upholding the principle of protection for home industry, against the attacks of the free-traders; that this is wholly the employer's fight, and that if the operatives were heard from at all, it would be rather against than in favor of a system which is conceived in the especial interests of capital alone. To all which, we have replied that the question was eminently one concerning the rights of American labor, in the first instance, capital being only indirectly interested in it, and that its true bearing was no where better understood than by our intelligent operatives, who see clearly that an abandonment of the protective system, in the political economy of the nation, would entail all its mischievous consequences directly upon the labor of the country.

The free-trade school, in and out of Congress, have so long and clamorously persisted in denying that labor feels any just interest in this question, that it has been considered advisable to refute the statement with a most conclusive reply. Accordingly, a delegation of the workingmen of this city and its immediate vicinity is now on its way to Washington, for a personal conference with any members of Congress who may desire to acquaint themselves with the precise facts, which will illustrate the practical workings of the American system. It is their purpose to be on the ground, hear the discussions, and, if any opportunity be afforded them, to speak for themselves. We repeat,—the delegation is one of working-men exclusively, sent by the Associations, or "Unions," appointed by a formal vote, at the expense of the operatives themselves, without the solicitation or even the privity of the employers. The delegates may not be able to mouth large phrases with the glibness of a free-trade Congressman or journalist, but they can talk "shop," and they have all the solid facts, to illustrate the meritorious claims of more than one branch of American industry, at the ends of their hard fingers, and in speech, which they will contrive to make understood, even by the Englishmen and Frenchmen who just now swarm in the Congressional lobbies, busy in manipulating facile Congressmen and in cooking up public sentiment for the American people.

The working men of Pennsylvania understand themselves. They read the journals, they note events, and they are quite able to think for themselves. They have observed the progress of this struggle with the deepest interest. Hitherto, they have seen no need for their personal intervention, for the battle has been well fought by the employing class, which they see to be in the same boat with them. Nor would they go to the front even now, except for the purpose of silencing, once for all, the noisy and persistent plea of the ring of foreign importers, that the working masses of the people are indifferent to the continuance of the protective system. The time seems to have come when that sort of talk should be met and put down. This will be the business of the delegation from this city. We presume that they will have the co-operation of committees of working-men from other centres of industry, and that Representatives who want information will now be able to get the genuine article, and from first hands.

The question is, when sifted down to the hard-pan, simply and wholly one of work and wages. Capital is only interested in it indirectly; to the latter a month or a year of idleness is a mere matter of the interest account, while to labor it is one of daily bread. The employer's means will not waste if locked up for a time, while the operative is forced by the pressure of his physical necessities, either to starve, or to submit to harder terms. It is easy, to see which class must ultimately take the burden upon its shoulders. The well paid, well fed and well read working men of America know just what privations the operative of Europe encounters, and their countrymen agree with them in preferring the American policy to that which renders every manufacturing district in Europe a field of popular oppression and misery.

—It is that question of work and wages, which the delegation of our operatives has gone to Washington to illuminate. They can speak as experts—and say more in an hour than the most flippant free-trader can answer in a month.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BAZAR BOOK OF DECORUM. Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York. For sale by E. MINER, Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

The crowning feature of this delightful book is, that it contains just such information as persons are likely to need in everyday-life, and of the most approved character, too, according to the rules of good society. It gives also all that it desirable to know in matters of fashionable etiquette, and its practicable features are worthy of the highest praise. The book treats of the care of the person, manners, etiquette and ceremonials, embodying grace of carriage and deportment, purity of speech, letter etiquette, dress, parties, calls, letters, correspondence, presents, and with a view also to health, morals and good taste. Its elevated tone makes it unexceptionable, and worthy to be introduced into every household.

MEN AND MYSTERIES of Wall street. By James K. Medbery. Published by FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

Those who desire to know the *modus operandi* of the Gold Room, and of the movements of the money kings on that famous street, will find all the information they desire in this book. Notwithstanding much of the notoriety of Wall street is of a sensational type, nevertheless there is much to interest and fascinate. The pictures of men and things, described in thrilling words, are interesting, and will do good. Dry as the narration of such events are, they are of vital importance. The style of the writer is piquant, humorous and forcible. The work is handsomely illustrated and well printed, and deserves a large sale.

THE BIBLE IN INDIA: Hindoo Origin of Hebrew and Christian Revelation. Translated from "La Bible L'Inde," by Louis Jacolliot. Published by Carleton, New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock, Pittsburgh.

This is a very curious book, indeed, containing much that is unique and startling to those who cherish a high regard for the Bible of Christians. The comparison of Hindoo and Hebrew views reveal some remarkable things. The author does not look upon the Sacred Word with that reverence that it should receive, as frequent allusions are made to the Bible of a sneering character. Notwithstanding the author represents the Scripture in an unfavorable light, the book, in proper hands, will afford an insight into the religious views of India that may be valuable and useful to the reader. But it is not a suitable book for general reading.

THE MACDERMOTS OF BALDYDORAN. A Novel. By Anthony Trollope. Published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.

Trollope has written much and well, and is quite a favorite with the lovers of light literature. We doubt, however, whether this story is equal to some of the author's works, such, for instance, as the "Vicar of Bullhampton." The admirers of the author will do well to get this volume.

HELEN GARDNER'S WEDDING DAY; or, Colonel Floyd's Wards. By Marian Harland. Published by Carleton, New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock, Pittsburgh.

No doubt this well-told story will not detract from the fame of the author, who has printed quite a number of works of fiction. The contents may be readily gathered from the title page, and its character may be judged from the consideration of a matter of so much moment to so many people.

THE GENTLEMAN'S STABLE GUIDE. By Robert McClure, M.D. and V. S., author of "Diseases in the American Stable, Field and Fireside." Published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.

Muc valuable information is embodied in this book. It contains matter that comparatively few of the hosts are aware of, who use this noble animal. Such a treatise has been needed for years, and we think this volume will supply the want. It treats of Stables of various kinds; Dietetics, Hygiene, and Regeme; Stable Work, Carriages, Harness, Veterinary Surgeons, etc. The illustrations are very good and timely.

ROBERT GRAHAM. A Sequel to "Linda." By Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

The admirers of this author's writings, and they must be numerous, who have read "Linda," will no doubt want the "Sequel" to that work. This new edition is gotten up in fine style and at quite low rates. The story of "Robert Graham" is highly spoken of, for its grouping of the characters and moral type.

CLEM AND JOYCE; or, The Prairie School. By Mrs. F. B. Smith. Author of "Fantan Stories," etc.

LUCY FAIR, and other Tales. By Maria L. Johnson. Published by the American Tract Society, Boston.

We are quite sure the young people will enjoy the stirring story of "Clem and Joyce," whose school experience is presented in an attractive form, and reflects so well the history of children on this subject the world over. "Lucy Fair" is a small but interesting book which will interest young girls very much. Young people of both sexes, however, may read the work to profit. Both works are suited for Sunday schools.

THE PASSION WEEK. By the Rev. William Hanna, D. D., LL. D. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York.

When the first volume of this admirable series of "The Life of Our Lord" was received, treating of the "Earlier Years," of Christ, the salient features of the work were described, favorably, as we could not do otherwise than speak well of the work. The glowing style, delicate and vivid pictures presented with such clearness and precision of outline, relieves the work of tameness, which is often observed in books of this character. This volume, and "Earlier Years," are the only ones we have received of the series. When the set is complete we may refer to the work as it deserves. The important events of "Pas sion Week," commencing with Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, and the subsequent days, ending with depicting the sad scenes of Gethsemane, are discussed with singular ability.

HENRY COURTLAND; or, What a Farmer Can Do. By A. G. Cline. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

Doubtless most of the readers of this story will be impressed at the outset with the unaffected, simple style of the author. No display is attempted, and, of course, nothing of the sensation "blood and thunder" features are to be seen in the work. Without being a brilliant production, it nevertheless possesses some excellent points and it is a story of a fair moral type, which cannot be said of many works of fiction in these days.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. No. CCXCVII. April, 1870. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston.

This grand old quarterly maintains its high standing in the number before us. The varied character and importance of the articles invite the reader. The opening article is a discussion of The Physics and Physiology of Spiritualism, followed by able papers on "Darwinism in Germany," Parkman's Discovery of the Great West," "The Legal Tender Act," "Poverty and Public Charity," "The Norman Conquest of England," "Tensi's Coup D'Etat," and "The Prospects of the Political Art." The Critical Notices as usual embracing nearly fifty pages, are able and discriminating.

METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW. April, 1870. Published by Carlton & Lanahan, New York.

This Quarterly is edited by Rev. Dr. Whedon, an author of high repute and an able scholar. Aside from its denominational character, each number contains articles highly valued by members of other denominations, as well as by distinguished scholars not connected with any religious body. Among the noticable articles is "The Power of Mind over Nature," by Prof. Cocker, of the University of Michigan; "Josephus and Aphion," by Dr. Pond, of Bangor, Maine, and "Romanism and the Common School System," by Dr. Abel Stevens, of Brooklyn N. Y. The synopsis of the Quarterlies and religious magazines of this country and Europe, and Critical Notices, by the Editor, are regarded with great favor by the press generally.

OUR GERMAN PRESS.

The *Republikaner* speaks of Woman's Suffrage, and says that the results of the agitation of this subject have not recently been brilliant. The triumph in Wyoming in the Desert seems destined to stand alone. In Massachusetts, regarded as their strong hold, the Legislature has defeated a resolution calling for an amendment to the Constitution granting suffrage. In Utah where women can vote they do not. In Minnesota the Governor has vetoed the Woman's Suffrage bill, and in Illinois 1,400 women of Peoria have petitioned against such a bill. Besides this, a lively opposition is noticeable among sensible and respectable women all over the country. Only in Pittsburgh, generally so quiet and modest, the emancipation spirit has suddenly seized upon a small number of women and girls of—the so-called cream of our Anglo-American Society—who have begun to agitate the woman's rights question. Still it is to be expected that this infant project will die in its cradle.

THE *Volksblatt* is sarcastic on the Sunday question, beginning with remarks upon the attempt to prevent dancing and similar amusements in Chicago on Sunday, and winding up with a fling at Pittsburgh, which closes thus: "Beer and wine are not to be had here, and if there should be dancing on Sunday the walls of the Smoky City would fall down in sorrow. Therefore, a certificate of residence in Pittsburgh is equal to a ticket of admission to a reserved seat in the first row in Heaven." In the next article the proposed Evangelical alliance is reviewed, and declares it to be not a universal Protestant council, but an exclusive convocation from which many intelligent sects are excluded through their inability to subscribe to their published articles of faith. An interesting article upon the "Germans and Slavonians in Austria," is also to be found in the *Volksblatt* copied from the Vienna *Free Press*.

The *Freiheits Freund* has a long article on the subject of crime, in which it objects to the temporary insanity plea so often successfully used in criminal defences, but suggests that it would not be possible to use it with effect before an intelligent jury, if the laws were modified so as to agree with public opinion, so that, for instance, the death penalty would not be the result if a man be found guilty of murdering the seducer of his wife.

On the Kerr scandal, the Lebanon *Courier* remarks:

> If the facts are as stated, he should never again be permitted to take a seat in the Senate. When Kerr first formed his alliance with the Democrats, we suspected him . . . and it seems the suspicion was just.

THE Washington *Reporter* says:

> It is reported that a movement is quietly on foot to bring out Hon. J. K. Moorhead as a competitor with General Negley for the Congressional nomination in the Twenty-second District.

CONGRESS—XXIIrd DISTRICT.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Please announce the name of Capt. Charles Gillespie, of Freeport, Armstrong county, as a candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election and District Conferees. Capt. Gillespie served during the war for the Union, was a good soldier, and is deserving of the confidence of the people. He is honest, capable and conscientious.

SOUTH BUFFALO.

The California Steam Plow.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

The plow has been greatly improved within the past six months. The Petaluma *Journal* of a late date has a few interesting facts concerning the working of the plow near that place last winter. It was set to work here that its capabilities might be tested on adobe soil. The place selected for the experiment was such as would give a fair test of its adaptation for work under the most unfavorable circumstances, a portion of the ground being exceedingly hard, covered with anise, tar weed and soap-root, and scarcely susceptible of being plowed in the ordinary manner. The steam plow did excellent work in this ground, pulverizing the earth as fine as could be desired, to the depth of from three to five inches, and leaving a smooth, even surface. It cuts all weeds and roots to the top of the ground, where they are exposed to the sun, and their destruction insured. The evenness and uniformity of the work—a very desirable consideration, as every farmer knows, and not attainable by the ordinary mode of plowing—are noticeable features of its work. When in operation, the machine moves forward at about the rate a man ordinarily walks, and plows a space twelve feet in width, and at any required depth. While in operation on Hill's ranch, it plowed from two and a half to three acres an hour. One of the most convincing proofs of its utility is to be seen in a comparison of the growing crops on land plowed in the ordinary manner and by the steam plow. An examination shows that the latter has a most decided advantage. While, as before stated, the ground worked by the steam plow is found level, smooth and thoroughly pulverized, and the grain, standing this time some six inches in height, and evenly distributed throughout in a field immediately adjoining, and of the same character of soil, but plowed with an ordinary plow, the grain is scarcely three inches high, very unevenly distributed, nearly choked with weeds, and the field generally presenting but a sorry figure when compared with its neighbor. This superiority is due to the thorough pulverizing of the soil to a uniform depth, the destruction of all weeds deleterious to the growth of the crop, and the even surface of the ground after the plow has performed its work.

The inventor is now at the East engaged in constructing an improved plow possessing these advantages: 1st. It will plow and plant 40 acres of land per day, at an expense of one-fourth that is required to perform the same work in the ordinary way. 2d. It can run night and day, and owing to the rapidity of its work will enable the farmer to put in a large crop in a few days, when the soil is in a proper condition to be worked. 3d. By its use land that would otherwise be nearly worthless can be reclaimed and made to produce good crops. 4th. It pulverizes the soil to a uniform depth, leaves the surface smooth and ensures the complete destruction of the weeds that often outgrow and choke down the crop. 5th. It does its work in a manner every way superior to that done by horse-power, and must ultimately supersede the latter on level land. 6th. By detaching the plows the machine can be used as a reaper and thrasher, or for any other purpose for which steam power is required.

Useful Hints.

Hall's Journal of Health advocates the moderate use of tea or coffee at meals, and denounces cold water and alcoholic beverages. Tea and coffee for supper and breakfast add to human health and strength, if only a single cup be taken at each meal, and is never increased in strength, frequency or quantity. If they were mere stimulants, they would, in the course of time, either become inert or positively injurious. But science and experience unite in declaring tea and coffee to be nutritious as well as stimulant; hence they do a new good to the system every day to the end of life, just as bread and fruits do. The habitual use of tea and coffee at the first and last meals of the day has another high advantage—is productive of incalculable good in averting evils. We drink at our meals, and if we do not use tea or coffee, we will do what is worse—cold water, milk or alcoholic mixtures. The regular use of the last will lead the young to drunkenness, the use of milk at meals by sedentary people will produce constipation or biliousness, while cold water largely used in cold weather attracts to itself so much of the heat of the system in raising water to the heat of the body, that digestion is arrested, and deadly sickness of the stomach sometimes caused.

"Picking the ears" is a most mischievous practice, in attempting to do this with hard substances, an unlucky motion has many a time pierced the drum; nothing sharper or harder than the end of the little finger, with the nail paired, ought never to be introduced into the ear, unless by a physician; persons who often swab or scrape to remove the "wax" from the ear with the head of a pin, this ought never to be done, first, because it not only endangers the rupture of the ear by being pushed too far in, but if not so far, it may grate against the drum, excite inflamation and an ulcer which will finally eat all the parts away, especially if a scrofulous condition; second, hard substances have often slipped in and caused the necessity of painful operations to fish or cut out; third, the wax is manufactured by nature to guard the entrance from dust, insects, and unmodified cold air, and when it has subserved its purpose it becomes dry, scaly, light, and in this condition is easily pushed outside, by new formations of wax within. Occasionally wax may harden and may interfere with the hearing; but when this is the case, it is the part of wisdom to consult a physician and let him decide what is the remedy. If one cannot be had, the only safe plan is to let fall into the ear three or four drops of tepid water, night and morning, the saliva is better still, for it is softer and more penetrating, but glycerine is far preferable to either; it is one of the blandest fluids in nature and very rapidly penetrates the hardened wax, cools the parts and restores them to a healthful condition; if in a week there is not a decided improvement in the hearing, medical advice ought to be had at once, as next to the eye, the ear is the most delicate organ of the body.

The Stanislaus Silver Mines.

From the Tuolumne City *Xonx* we learn further particulars concerning the recent discovery of the lost silver mine in Stanislaus county. Although nothing establishing the richness of the mine is known beyond the general belief that it is the mine about which legend and story has told so much during the past twenty-five years. That was rich beyond anything discovered by the white man, and there are undisputed evidences about the discovery that the mine has been worked many years before the acquisition of California by the United States. The mine is situated in what we will call a slide in the mountain, which has left bare the various formations of rock. The old shafts are sunk in a row on a vein of what we shall term blue quartz, intermixed with mica and slate, in many places partaking of the nature of serpentine rock. The various sulphurets and pyrites of iron predominate to a great extent among all the rock, and in several instances we noticed traces of the carbon of copper. In the absence of any well defined foot or hanging walls, we are at a loss to determine it a lode or a chimney, or mass, or mountain, if you please, of this kind of rock. Let this be as it may, if this is silver ore, there is sufficient quantity of it for all purposes. The old shaft, now being cleaned out, contains timbers over a foot in diameter, the length of which is not yet ascertained. These timbers are of the common nut pine, which usually decays quite rapidly. Close around the mine several trees have been cut. The scarf on the stump, whilst not smooth, such as the American would make, is yet much better than the general run of California Mexicans are in the habit of having. There are also remnants of an old hair rope, an oaken bucket, the staves of which are decayed, and the hoops of which were rusted. We found also the handle of a pick or some implement, which is made of the common live oak of the country, and is in a decayed condition. As we said before, the amount of work done is considerable, but until the old shafts are cleaned out, no estimate can be formed of the exact character, or what it was done for.

On account of the prevalence of relaps ing fever in Philadelphia, the well known Bedford street district, thought to be the vilest in the world, has been examined and found in a truly horrible condition. More than two hundred sick have been already removed to hospitals, and many have died amidst filth and wretchedness almost inconceivable. The *Bulletin* gives a ghastly account of a visit paid by a reporter to the vicinity. Men and women raving or dying were found lying in the open streets; loathsome masses of filth three yards thick were found in cellars and back yards, and the streets are filled with heaps of garbage. The *Bulletin* winds up it's long and horrible article by the statement that Bedford street has not been cleaned for thirty years.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TENDERNESS.

BY CAROLINE.

Come and sit beside me, darling—let me feel
my hands in thine.
And that rapture of my spirit, when your
heart beats close to mine.
When the love-light from our mutual eyes in
thrilling radiance slips,
And our souls ecstatic mingle at the meeting of
our lips.
Let thy heart be kind this evening, if my love
you ever prize.
Or my beauty ever made me like a glory to
your eyes.
Let your heart be mime, once more as warm,
as tender and complete.
As it was when once you swore it, with your
lips upon my feet.
For I must implore one favor from your tenderness to-night
As compared to which all others I have ever
asked are light;
I implore it by the future joys at which our
hopes are aimed,
And by memory of those moments past, too
sacred to be named.
Bend your face, my darling, closer, closer
down upon my breast,
Till my lips their pray'r have whispered—
there upon thy lips will rest—
"Take me to the MERCY FAIR to-night and give
me all your votes,
For a lovely—I forget what now—on which my
spirit dotes."

L'ANTRE, Pittsburgh, May 6th, 1870.

THE Springfield (Mo.) *Leader*, of April 28, says: "A very strange tragedy occurred in this county last Friday, which resulted in the death of Ev. Hollingsworth, well-known in this city as Deputy Sheriff and City Marshal two years ago. At the expiration of his term of office he removed to a farm seven miles south of the city, on the James River, on the road leading to Ozark. Last Friday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, information was brought to him that a man had fallen out of a wagon into the river, and he immediately mounted his horse and went to the rescue. He found the man, and, from his appearance and actions, concluded he was drunk. The deceased proceeded to bathe the man's head and wrists in cold water. While doing this, Mr. W. H. Patterson rode up, and entered into conversation with Hollingsworth. While they were conversing, the drunken man suddenly raised himself up, with a knife in his hand, and commenced cutting Hollingsworth, who retreated before the infuriated man, who caught the deceased by the shoulder and cut him two times, once in the shoulder, and once, fatally, in the breast. Patterson went to the assistance of Hollingsworth, but too late—the fatal blow was struck. The deceased was taken to his house, and died the following Sunday at 2 o'clock. The man who committed the deed is a perfect stranger. His name is O. R. Reed, about fifty years of age, and lives near White River. He is now in jail."

THE Nashville (Tenn.) *Press and Herald* says that Governor Senter, distressed beyond measure that his fealty to the best interests of the people of Tennessee should be so widely questioned by the press and the people of the State, has expressed his intention to send in his resignation to the Legislature early this month.

FOUND DROWNED,

But was identified by having his clothing marked with

Kidder's Raven Indelible Ink.

Warranted of superior quality for marking LINEN, SILK, COTTON, &c., &c., with a common quill or steel pen. Flows freely, never blots or spreads on any material. Marks a permanent brilliant black. Sold only at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
Drug Store and Family Medical Depot,
corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Sts.

AN OLD FALLACY EXPLODED.

Thirty or forty years ago, it was the fashion to administer powerful purgatives as "spring medicines." Terrific doses of salts and senna, calomel, and jalap, or glauber salts were given to all the members of a family, whether sick or well, by way of preparing them for the warm weather in prospect. This pernicious custom is nearly obsolete, but there are some old Bourbons of private life, incapable alike of forgetting anything, or learning anything, who obstinately cling to it still. Nothing could be more pernicious, more utterly unphilosophical, than such an onslaught on the vigor and elasticity of the system. In order to enoble the physical structures to resist the enervating effects of spring damps and summer heats, it should be toned and reinforced, not relaxed and weakened. The best medicine agent for this purpose is Hostetters Stomach Bitters. Its effect is to tone the stomach and liver, gently relieve them of wastes from obstructions, brace the nerves, improve the quality of the blood, stimulate the appetite and cheer the spirits. In this improved condition the organization is capable of resisting unhealthy influences which would prostrate the enfeebled system. A vigorous digestion is absolutely essential to health, and there is no danger of the stomach faltering or failing in its important office if this general vegetable elixir is taken regularly as a stomachic. None of the toxic tinctures or extracts with supply the place of the Bitters, for the simple reason that they operate as astringents only. In fact, in ordinary practice, five or six prescriptions would be required to produce separately, the beneficial results, which are effected simultaneously, and harmoniously by this single specific.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

BUY THE GENUINE.
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
my4-w2

OPENING.
On FRIDAY, the 6th inst., we will have our second opening of
SUMMER
Bonnets and Hats,
ALSO, ALL THE NOVELTIES IN THE
NOTION AND TRIMMING
LINE.
KITCHEN & BEGGS,
122 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City.
my5-w2

CAUTION!
The subscribers beg leave to caution Photographers against a person representing himself as an agent of their house. They have never sent any traveler among Photographers to solicit orders, their business as Manufacturing Chemists being confined to the wholesale trade in cities as much as practicable.
POWERS & WEIGHTMAN.
PHILADELPHIA, April 19th, 1870. my5-w2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!
Third Arrival of Spring
DRY GOODS.
Bell & Moorhouse,
21 FIFTH AVENUE,
Are Offering Great Bargains in
Dress Goods,
Silks, Shawls,
Linens, Piques
and Chintzes.
my6-MWF

LOAN
of the
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad
Is completed and running from RICHMOND, VA., to the celebrated WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in West Virginia, 227 miles. It is being rapidly extended to the Ohio river, 200 miles further making in all 427 miles.
In its progress Westward, it penetrates and opens up to market the WONDERFUL COAL DEPOSITS OF THE KANAWHA REGION IN WEST VIRGINIA. And thus brings the superior and abundant Coals of that section into communication with the IRON ORES OF VIRGINIA AND OHIO, and the WESTERN, SOUTH WESTERN AND EASTERN MARKETS.
When completed it will connect the SUPERIOR HARBOR FACILITIES OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY with reliable navigation on the Ohio river, and thus with the ENTIRE SYSTEM OF RAILROAD AND WATER TRANSPORTATION OF THE GREAT WEST AND SOUTHWEST.
It will make a SHORT, EASY, CHEAP and FAVORABLE ROUTE from the WEST to the SEA and will command a LARGE SHARE OF THE ENORMOUS FREIGHTS seeking transportation to the coast.
It will thus become one of the most IMPORTANT AND PROFITABLE EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES OF RAILROAD in the country, and command a trade of immense value.
The completed portion of the Road is doing a PROFITABLE AND INCREASING BUSINESS, and is, fully equal in value to the whole amount of the mortgage upon the entire Line—$15,000,000.
The loan of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, being a FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE LINE, PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENTS, WORTH WHEN COMPLETED AT LEAST $30,000,000, is therefore one of the most substantial, conservative and reliable Railroad Loans ever offered in the market, and is peculiarly adapted to the wants of
Investors and Capitalists.
Who desire to make their investments with the most satisfactory assurance of POSITIVE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.
The Bonds are in denominations of
$1,000, $500 and $100,
and may be had COUPON or REGISTERED.
Interest 6¼ per cent. per annum, payable MAY 1st and NOVEMBER 1st.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Price 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST in Currency, at which price they pay nearly SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD on their cost.
All Government Bonds and other Securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange received in exchange, at their full market value, and Bonds sent to all parts of the country, free of Express charges.
They can be obtained by ordering direct from us or through any responsible Bank or Banker in any part of the country.
Fisk & Hatch,
BANKERS.
Maps, Pamphlets and full information furnished upon application in person or by mail.
S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
65 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh,
Agents for the sale of these Bonds.
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
Extensive and choice assortments at
Prices Unknown Since 1861.
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES a full assortment at $1.75.
COURVIORSIER'S KIDS at $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades, at $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE, Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE, 10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY, by case or doz.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE, 25 cents. Also splendid assortments SASHES, SASH and BOW RIBBONS, LADIES' FANCY BOWS.
Large Additions to Stock
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash Buyers.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
mh12
Wattles & Sheafer
Have just received another invoice of elegant
Silver Plated Ware,
Which will be sold VERY LOW.
TEA SETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS, BERRY DISHES, BUTTER DISHES, SOUP PITCHERS, JEWEL CASES, SPOON HOLDERS, SALT SELLERS IN BOXES, NAPKINS, RINGS, &c., &c.
101 Fifth Avenue,
ABOVE SMITHFIELD STREET.
R. M. McCOWAN. J. R. McKOWN.
R. M. M'Cowan & Co.,
BOULEVARD PAVERS,
Pave Sidewalks, Cellars, Inside Yards, Drives, &c.
WARRANTED AGAINST CHANGES OF HEAT AND COLD.
Orders left at GAZETTE Office, or at 39 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny, promptly attended to.
Refer by permission to Lyon, Shorb & Co., Wm. Park, Hartley, McKee & Co., Major J. Duncan. my3-w6
F. B. FULTON. O. J. M'GANN.
FULTON & M'GANN,
Practical Plumbers,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.
Fifth Avenue, near High Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lead Pipe, Gum Hose, Gas Fixtures, Sinks, Bath Tubs and Wash Stands, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Ale and Beer Pumps, and Steam Cocks always on hand. Public and Private Buildings fitted up with Gas, Water and Steam Heating Apparatus. Jobbing promptly attended to.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
AT
WILLIAM
Nos. 180 and 182 Feder
LATEST NOVELTIES IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
Sundowns,
Ribbons and Flowers,
AT
SEMPLE'S.
INFANTS' ROBES,
EMBROIDERED EDGINGS and INSERTINGS,
INFANTS' WAISTS,
LACE COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
CORSETS,
LACE EDGINGS and INSERTINGS,
At Popular Prices,
AT
SEMPLE'S.
PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS,
RAIN UMBRELLAS, at very low prices,
AT
SEMPLE'S.
CHIGNONS, HAIR SWITCHES,
KID AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
LISLE SHIRT FRONTS,
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c.,
A Complete Stock
AT
WM. SEMPLES,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST,
PHILADELPHIA.
Perfection Timers.
The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.
Inquiries promptly replied to.
Watches forwarded by Express for approval.
MWF
THE BEST BARGAINS
OFFERED
This Season.
AT 20 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AT EXTRA BARGAIN
AT 3 PAIR FOR $1.00.
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS.
Men's Heavy British Cotton Socks.
AT 25 CENTS.
Men's Heavy French Cotton Socks.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERIN

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER, AND COUPONS

Bought at Highest Price.

PH. R. MERTZ, BANKER,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.

may6

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, May 5, 1870.

Gold is steady at 114¾ to 114⅝, appearing from time to time weak and strong, but on the average the market has a strong undertone.

Bonds are very dull and lower; 1862s have declined from 111 to 110¾, and new 1865s from 112¾ to 112¼ with large offers to sell.

Stocks are very strong and closed higher under manipulations and an easy money market. Our local market is well supplied with funds.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz:

Gold	114¾	American	41
Silver	112	Western Union	93¾
1881 Bonds	110¾	N. Y. Central	97¾
5-20 Bonds 1862	111¾	Reading	102¾
5-20 Bonds 1864	110½	P. Ft. W. & C	94
5-20 Bonds 1865	110½	Ohio & Miss	37½
Compound 1865	112¾	Mich. Southern	86¼
5-20 Bonds 1867	113¾	Cleveland & P	106¾
5-20 Bonds 1868	113¾	C. R. I. & P.	102¾
10-40	111¾	Chicago & N. W	81
Adams Express	63½	C. & N. W. Pref.	91
Merchants U. Ex.	6	Erie	24

	Large.	Small.
London Exchange per pound	5.60	5.75
Paris Exchange per Franc	23	25
Berlin Exchange per Thaler	81	85
Frankfort Exchange per Florin	48	50

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	12¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	108¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	13¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	111	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	13¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	110½	U. P. R. R.	87¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	110½	C. P. R. R.	92¾
U. S. 10-40	111¾	Cy. Pacifics	12

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 5, 1870.

Money easy at 4@5. There was a great plethora of National Bank notes, and banks were offering them at 3 per cent. for two weeks, free of interest for one week where greenbacks are returned, and a discount of 75 cents to $1 per $1,000 allowed where bankers will give check or greenbacks.

Discount quiet at 6@7.

Sterling firmer, under the decrease of specie in the Bank of England.

Gold dull: opened at 114¾, touched 114¾, and closed at 114¾.

Carrying rates 4@6. Clearances, $42,000,000.

Sub-Treasury statement: gold, $77,271,218; currency, $1,371,527. General balance, $91,416,556.

Governments heavy and lower.

Coupons '81	108¾@108¾	" '67	113¾@113¾
" '62	111 @111¼	" '68	113¾@113¾
" '64	107¾@110¾	10-40s	77¾@ 78
" '65	108¾@110¾	Currency, 6s	124½@125
" new	112¾@113		

Government bought $2,000,000 at 110 4-100@111 10-100.

State bonds dull and steady.

Missouris	92¾	New Tennessee	55¾
Old Tennessee			

Stocks active, strong and higher, but closed heavy and one-half per cent. below the best prices of the day.

Canton	71¾	Illinois Central	142¾
Western U. T.	21¾	Pittsburgh	106
Quicksilver	9¾	Northwestern	81
Mariposa	8	Preferred	84
Preferred	17¾	Rock Island	122¾
Adams Express	63½	N. J. Central	107½
Wells	17¾	St. Paul	76
American	41	Preferred	78
United States	45	Wabash	38
Pacific Mail	43¾	Ft. Wayne	94
N. Y. Central	98¾	Terre Haute	30
Scrip	94¾	Preferred	65
Erie	24¾	C. & A	113¾
Harlem	142	Preferred	114½
Preferred	141¾	O. & M	37¾
Reading	105¾	Hartford & Erie	5½
Michigan Central	123	C. C. & I. C	19¾
Lake Shore	98¾		
Boston prices:		Hecla	80
Copper Falls	5	Quincy	18

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, THURSDAY, May 5, 1870.

The offerings were again very meagre this week, which is evident from the fact that the sales since the date of our last report (this day week) were less than 400 head in the aggregate. There were plenty of buyers in attendence, including an unusually large delegation from Philadelphia, and a much larger number of cattle could have been sold if they had been here; the supply did not begin to satisfy the demand, notwithstanding prices ruled high and holders were very stiff. The great trouble just now lies in the fact that the great proportion of the western cattle are being shipped east by other routes, as the rates are much lower than via Pittsburgh. But for this there is no doubt but what the receipts here would be much larger, and with increased offerings, lower prices would follow. It may seem strange, yet it is nevertheless a fact, that cattle are almost as low in New York as they are here, and cheap freights is the cause of it. For the last two or three months the average sales here per week have not exceeded 600 head, not more than sufficient for ordinary times to supply one shipper. The whole blame for the stagnation in the cattle trade here may be attributed to an unfair and unjust railway discrimination, and so long as this discrimination is persisted in, we need not look for any material improvement.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28.

	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Holmes, L & Co. to Briggs	36	42,750	7 85
" " " Jones	51	60,520	8 00
" " " "	53	68,200	7 62½
" " " Aull	17	18,440	7 35
C. Briggs to Aull	17	18,440	7 35

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.

Holmes, L & Co. to Young	17	19,660	8 30
" " " Martin	31	38,780	7 50
Hedges & T. to Lamb	36	42,750	8 00
Campbell to Dudley	32	42,560	8 00
" to Hartwick	17	19,840	8 00
McAuley to Hinds	14	15,340	7 55
Hazlewood & B. to McAuley	18	19,150	

SHEEP.

There is a continued active demand for sheep, and with only moderate arrivals and plenty of buyers, both from Philadelphia and New York, the market is strong and prices well sustained. Clipped, averaging 80@85 lbs, sold at 6@6¾, one drove selling as high as 6¾, and another, averaging 84 lbs, at 6¾; 70@75 lbs averages brought 6 cts. Very few wool sheep offering, and what few there are, are mainly of an inferior grade, and if the wool was off would be denominated scalawags. It seems not a little remarkable that the arrivals continue so light, as it would be naturally inferred that the present prices should bring them out.

HOGS.

The market is a shade stronger as compared with last week, and Philadelphia Hogs are ¼ higher, being quoted at 9@9¼. York Hogs sold at 9@9¼ and the demand for both grades was fully up to the supply.

PITTSBURGH LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, May 5, 1870.

The market has been comparatively quiet for some days past but it is probable that there will be an early improvement, as the season is fast approaching when dealers will commence to lay in their summer supplies. Timber is quoted as follow:

Pine	12@16 cts per foot
Hemlock	8 @10 cts per foot

It is moving off slowly but steadily at full prices. There is considerable inferior lumber on the market, and it sells very slowly as it is not wanted. Large timber is in demand, and is being sold at full quotations. Sales 100,000 feet at 16 cts; 100,000 feet at 15½; and 90,000 at 15.

Boards are being sold at $18@20 per M. The stock in first hands is light and considerably below that of this time last year. Dealers have not yet commenced to buy to any extent, being disposed to hold back in expectation of lower prices, while holders, on the other hand, are stiff and refuse to make concessions. Sales 500,000 feet, 1st quality, at $22; 450,000 feet 2d quality, at $18.75.

Live Stock.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—Beeves are more active at last week's rates. Sheep are in fair supply at 4¾@7¾c. Lambs active at $3@5 per head. Hogs 12@12½c for good to extra; supply fully equal to the demand.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Cattle fairly active at $4.87½@8 for stockers to extra prime steers. Hogs opened tolerably active and 15@20c lower; sales at $8.35@8.90 for common to choice, closing quiet.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—Cattle in good request at 4¾@7¾c; hogs firm at 7@9¾.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 5.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat weak at 91c for No. 1 and 90¾c for No. 2. Oats dull at 48c for No. 2.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, May 5, 1870.

Trade in general merchadise is moderately active, though it might be better, there is plenty of room for improvement. The grain business has flattened out considerably within the past week or ten days which is owing, in part at least, to the adverse advices from the east, both oats and corn, having fallen to a point that almost puts an end to shipments for the present. It may seem a little remarkable, yet it is nevertheless a fact, that Cincinnati has been a better market for our grain shippers this winter and spring, than Philadelphia, and the shipments by Pittsburghers to the former have been much larger than to the latter place. For oats and corn, prices have been relatively higher in Cincinnati than in Philadelphia, and then the freight is much less; there is about 13 cts per bushel on oats to the latter place, while to the former (by river) the freight is only 6 or 7 cts, a big item in these times of close margins. The Provision market is steady with a regular demand, and prices are well sustained; there has been a sharp advance within the past two or three weeks, and a very nice opening for those who are of a speculative turn, and those who are carrying stocks bought before the big decline, are feeling more comfortable. In groceries, there are no new characteristics; there is a continued good demand, and a good business in the aggregate, but under the influence of a strong competition margins are very small.

ASHES—Firmer but not quotably higher. Common Soda Ash 4; refined do, 4¾; Pearls, 9 @9¼; Pots, 8¾.

APPLES—In steady demand and limited supply but unchanged; $4@5 per bbl.

BUTTER—Continues dull, while the arrivals are not large, and the stock of the better grades in the hands of the commission men, comparatively light, prices are weak and drooping. We now quote prime fresh roll at 30 cts.

BROOMS—Store prices; Fancy, $5.50; No. 1, $4½; No. 2, $4; No. 3, $3½; Common, $2@$3.

BEANS—There is no improvement to note in the demand and no change to make in quotations, $1.50@2 per bushel.

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand with sales at 90c@$1 per bushel, as to quality.

CRANBERRIES—Season about over and market almost bare.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville cement at $3 @3.25 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer, and standard brands may be fairly quoted at 24c.

CHEESE—Is dull, the demand for common Ohio being very light. York State Goshen is quoted at 17 to 18.

CRANBERRIES—Season about over and market almost bare.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is rather better but prices remain about the same. Apples 6@7 cts; Peaches, 7@7½ for quarters, and 8@9 for halves; pared, 16@18. Blackberries, 12@13; pitted Cherries, 25@28.

EGGS—The demand continues light and the market dull, though prices are unchanged, 14@15 cts.

FEATHERS—Live geese feathers are quoted at 85@90, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—The market is quiet but firm, and prices are well maintained; the receipts have been rather larger during the past week, but the demand seems to be equal to the supply and holders are generally disposed to hold back. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $5.50@5.75 for spring wheat, $5.50@6 for winter, and $7@8 for family brands, delivered.

GRAIN—The grain market is quiet and devoid of anything new or important. Wheat is in demand and the offerings continue light; we continue to quote at $1.15@1.20 for red, and $1.25@1.30 for white. Oats dull but unchanged; Corn in first hands, buyers furnishing sacks; and 58@59 for small lots in store. Corn, notwithstanding the arrivals continue light and the stock in market considerably reduced, is quiet though unchanged; 88@85 for car, and 88 @90 for shelled. We are reported sales of Rye at 90c for cash and 85c for car. Barley continues quiet and unchanged; 85@90 for fair to prime spring.

HAY—Continues dull with a supply in excess of the demand; sales from country wagons at $12@20, for common to strictly prime.

HOMINY—Is in good demand, but there is little or no inquiry for it; $6@6¼ per bbl.

LARD OIL—Is firm and tending upward. We make no change in Extra No. 1 at $1.30@1.32, and No. 2, at 80@90.

LIME—Is steady but unchanged. Eastern, $1.75; Cleveland, $2.25.

PROVISIONS—The reported firm with a steady city and country demand, and while prices are unchanged they are well sustained, and dealers are not disposed to make any concessions in order to effect sales. Plain Shoulders, 13@13½; Sugar Cured, 14@14½; Hog Sides, 13½@13¾; Clear Sides, 15@15¼; Clear, 17¾; Plain Hams, 16½; Plain Sugar Cured, 18¾@18½; Canvassed do, 18¾@19. Breakfast Bacon, 17¾@18. Dried Beef, 19¾@20. Mess Shoulders, 11@11½, and 12½ in tierces, and 18 to 18¾ in kegs and buckets.

POTATOES—Dull and in good supply, though not quotably lower; in small lots, Early Peach Blows at 40c—in small lots, 3 to 5 cents more.

PEA NUTS—Dull; prime Tennessee still quoted at 8@9 cts.

SEEDS—There is little or nothing doing in either Timothy or Cloverseed as the season is about over. Flaxseed, $2.15 bid—a round lot would probably bring $2.20.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, May 5, 1870.

The oil market continues strong, both crude and refined, and compared with yesterday, prices are a shade higher. As a general thing, a strong market and better prices is regarded as an indication of improved business, that the demand is in excess of the supply; but the oil business does not seem to be controlled by the old established laws of trade, and, consequently, is subjected to some very curious and remarkable freaks. Prices of both crude and refined are higher than last week, and the feeling is much stronger, but the trade, so far as Pittsburgh is concerned, is none the better of it; the sales are no larger this than last week—there was no margin for the refiner then and there is none now. A refiner remarked to-day that he made a little money this year, but it did not come from his refinery, and this is doubtless the case with others.

CRUDE.

As intimated, is firmer and tending upward. Sale 1,000 bbls spot at 12¾; 1,000 seller May at 12¾, and 1,000 at 12¾—Seller June, 12¾ bid; buyer all year 11¾@11¾.

REFINED.

There is a considerable inquiry, particularly for the near months, and that, too, at an advance compared with yesterday, but there are no sellers. May, 28 bid; May and June, 27½; May to July, 27½; May to December, 28½; July to December, 28½; August to December, 28½; September and October, 29; buyer all year, 30@31.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

E. T. Goodwin 600, on account T. H. Barbour; J. Wilkins 160, on account A. S. Palmer; Liberty Oil Works 240, on account T. H. Hackett; Citizens Oil Works 500, on account A. Woodrick; National Oil Co 564, L. W. Young Bro & Co; Fisher Bro 963, on account same; A B Mills 80, on account W. Bartle.

Total.....3,201 bbls

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale & Co., 249 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro & Co., Phil'a.

Fulton, Marvin & Co., 155 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phil'a.

Total.....404 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Cotton heavy and lower with sales of 1,000 bales at 22¼c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts of 9,611 bbls; less active and a shade easier; sales of 6,500 bbls at $4.85@4.95; superfine state and western $5.05@5.75; common extra State $5.80@5.85; choice extra western $5.90@6.50; white wheat extra $6.50@6.65; round hoop Ohio $5.90@6.00; St. Louis $5.90@6.25; fancy do do $6.05@6.65; extra western $5.90@6.50; white wheat extra $6.50@6.65; round hoop Ohio $5.90@6.00; St. Louis $5.90@6.25; fancy do do $6.05@6.65; extra Genesee $6.50@7.00; Southern, $6.50@7.50. Rye flour quiet and steady at $5.40@5.50. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Whisky: sales of 250 bbls western at $1.06@1.06 free. Wheat: receipts of 31,000 bush; opened quiet and steady and closed a shade lower with an export milling demand, and sales of 12,000 bushels at $1.16@1.17 for No. 1 spring; retail sales of No 2 Milwaukee at $1.18@1.19. Rye dull at $1.21. Barley: winter red Illinois $1.21, winter red and amber western $1.28@1.31, white Michigan $1.40@1.50. Rye nominal. Corn: receipts of 54,000 bush; Ic better; sales of 42,000 bush $1.06@1.11 for new mixed western, $1.15 for old mixed western, 1.13½@1.16 for yellow western and $1.06@1.11 for new southern. Oats: receipts of 25,862 bushels; opened quite firm, but closed dull; sales of 18,000 bush; 62¾@63c for western, 63@64c for Ohio, 64@65c for Canada. Hay steady. Hops quiet. Rice steady at 6¾@7¾c. Sugar firm; sales of 2,000 hhds Cuba at 9c, 300 hhds Muscovado, 1,000 bxs Clayed and 1,000 bxs Dutch refined. Molasses dull. Petroleum quiet; crude 15¾c, refined 26¾@27c. Turpentine quiet at 46@46½c. Pork heavy and lower, with sales 350 bbls at $23@29.50 for mess, $21.75@23 for prime and $25.50@25.75 for prime mess; also sales 750 bbls mess, seller June and July, at $25@25.25. Beef steady; sales of 250 bbls at $12@16 for new plain mess and $10 @18 for new extra mess. Tierce Beef firm, with sales 30 tierces at $25 for prime mess and $30 for India mess. Beef Hams steady, with sales 165 bbls at $28@31 for new. Cut Meats firm, with sales 275 packages at 11¾@12¾c for shoulders and 15@15¾c for hams. Middles quiet and steady. Lard a shade lower, with sales 450 tierces at 16@16¾c for steam and 17@ 17½c for kettle rendered; also 1,250 tcs steam, seller May, June and July, at 16¾@16¾c. Butter unchanged. Cheese steady. Freights to Liverpool heavy. Shipments: 30,000 bushels wheat per steamer at 4d.

Latest—Flour closed dull, and scarcely so firm. Wheat heavy, and a moderate export demand; sales at $1.16@1.17 for No. 2 spring, and $1.20@1.30 for winter red and amber Western. Rye nominal. Oats dull and rather heavy, with sales at 62¾@63c for Western, in store and afloat. Corn steady, with sales at $1.07@1.12¾ for new mixed Western. Sales of 250 bbls mess pork, seller July, at $29.25. Lard quiet; prime steam 16@16¼c on spot; 15¾c bid and 15¾c asked for May; 16c bid, and 16¼c asked, seller June and July. There were 250 bbls of wool taken to-day, chiefly by manufacturers, at prices considered satisfactory.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—Flour dull and unchanged, with sales of family at $5@5.25. Wheat unchanged at $1.07@1.10. Corn in fair demand at 88@89c. Oats 59@62c and the supply light. Rye unchanged and steady. Barley unchanged and dull. Cotton dull; middlings 21¾c. Tobacco in good demand at full prices, with sales of 205 hhds at $4.15 to $22 for trash to good leaf. Whiskey higher and in good demand; closing at $1.05@1.06, the latter rate in iron bound cooperage. Mess pork closed dull, with no buyers at better than $28.50. Bulk meats in fair demand, and shoulders sold very freely at 11¾c, but held at 12c generally; sides held at 15 and 15¾c for clear rib. Bacon in moderate demand at 12¾@16@16¾c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides, sales 250 hhds. Lard dull and nominal at 16¾@16¾c for prime country and city. Butter dull at 28@35c. Eggs 16c. Linseed oil held steadily at $1 but no sales better than 98c. Lard oil unchanged and firmer at 80c for city. Groceries steady.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Flour quiet, at $4.65@5 for spring extras. Wheat opened dull and weak, with sales of No. 2 at 89¾@89¾c, advanced to 90¾@91c, closing firmer. This afternoon the market was dull and unsettled, at 91¾c, seller for May. Corn quiet, closing ⅜@¾c lower, at 85¾@87¾c for No. 2; 80@82c for rejected, and 75@77c for no grade. This afternoon the market was steady, at 87¼c for No. 2. Oats unchanged, closing at 47¼@48c for No. 2. Rye dull and almost nominal at 76@80c. Highwines are easier, at $1.03@1.04 for iron. Provisions are dull. Mess Pork closed at $29. Lard, 16¾ @16¾c. Dry Salted Shoulders, 11¾c. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were: 6,317 barrels flour, 28,053 bushels wheat, 17,927 bushels corn, 40,824 bushels oats, 1,965 bushels rye, 1,229 bushels barley, and 8,491 head of hogs. Shipments—6,258 barrels flour, 37,135 bushels wheat, 5,482 bushels corn, 7,166 bushels oats, 2,860 bushels rye, 730 bushels barley, and 5,368 head of hogs. Freights quiet and nominal.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—Tobacco firm. Cotton dull at 21¼c. Flour dull for undelivered; $2.20@2.30 for dressed. Flour quiet: super fine $3.00@4.15; X $4.25 @4.50; XX $4.60@4.90; XXX $5.00@5.60; choice grain $5.75@6.50. Wheat is in better demand; No. 2 spring 88c; No. 2 red fall $1.08@1.10; No. 1 $1.30; No. 2 white $1.12; No. 1 $1.25. Corn higher: mixed in bulk 87c; white 96c; mixed sacked $1.02@1.05; yellow $1.05@1.07. Oats dull and 1c lower; 56@57c for bulk; 59@60c for sacked. Barley quiet. Rye firm at $1.02@5. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm and unchanged. Provisions excited and higher. Mess pork $26@26.50; dry salt shoulders 12½@13c; sugar cured hams 18@19c. Lard quiet and firm at 16¾@16¾c for tierces, 18c for keg.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 5.—Flour steady; country brands, white double extra $6@6.20; red double extra $5.25@5.50; amber double extra $5.25@ 5.75; spring double extra $4.90@5. Rye flour firm and unchanged. Wheat held firm; sales of red $1.18; No. 2 do $1.10@1.11. Corn—nothing done and the market nominally unchanged. Oats dull at 55c offered for No. 2 State. Barley dull at 90@95c. Barley heavy, and held at 80 @90c for State and Canada. Petroleum firm; sales of 2000 bbls refined standard white, seller May, at 24c; crude steady at 13c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Flour firm and in fair demand at $5.25@6 for low grades of Iowa and choice Minnesota, $6.25 for Ohio. Wheat, small lines selling at $1.32@1.35 for prime Indiana. Rye steady at $1.10. Corn less active; sales yellow western at $1.08@1.10, mixed $1.06, and Pennsylvania at $1.12 and Pennsylvania at $1.15@1.16. Oats dull and rather heavy, with sales at 62¾@63c for Western, in store and afloat. Corn steady, with sales at $1.07@1.12¾ for new mixed Western. Sales of 250 bbls mess pork, seller July, at $29.25. Lard quiet; prime steam 16@16¼c on spot; 15¾c bid and 15¾c asked for May; 16c bid, and 16¼c asked, seller June and July. There were 250 bbls of wool taken to-day, chiefly by manufacturers, at prices considered satisfactory.

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

James Greenwood has been appointed one of the Allegheney Park policemen.

Mayor Callow returned to the city last night, from his trip into the oil regions.

They have a patent mower to cut the grass in the Allegheny Park. It works well.

Preparations for the "Decoration Day" ceremonies, have at last commenced in earnest.

Criminal business at the Allegheny Mayor's Office is dull. Only five cases at yesterday morning's levee.

Only a Girl.—A new romance, published by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. See advertisement on first page.

Alderman Irwin, acting for Mayor Callow, yesterday sent Henry Jones to jail for sixty days. Henry's trouble was drunkenness.

A Rare Treat for Lecture Goers.—None should fail to hear Miss Phoebe Couzens' great lecture, "Woman before the Law" in Lafayette Hall, Saturday night.

Chicken Thief.—S. Holzer made information before Justice Conrad, yesterday, charging John Winters with stealing a chicken. A warrant was issued for the arrest of John.

Disorderly.—Mary Maurerer, according to the statement of Caroline Kirsh, acted in a very disorderly manner in Pitcairn township, and Justice Heisel issued a warrant for her arrest.

Yesterday Anna Ernst made information before Alderman Neubert against E. Smith for assault and battery. Anna alleges that she cruelly beat and abused her. A warrant for Smith's arrest was issued.

Threw a Brick.—George Rhodes was charged before Justice Heisel, yesterday, on oath of Thomas Stein, wit hthrowing a brick through prosecutor's window. A warrant was issued for the arrest of George.

Liquor Cases.—Yesterday S. Chester made information before Alderman McMasters against R. Ellword for selling liquor without license and to minors. Ellword has a saloon in Forward township. Warrant issued.

Home Again.—Robert Ammon, son of Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, who some time since entered the regular army and has been doing duty on the Plains, has been honorably discharged and returned home yesterday.

Assault and Battery.—Caroline Kirsh made information before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham, yesterday, charging John Kirsh with assault and battery. She alleges that he struck her with his fist. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Some people pooh-pooh the "Universal Suffrage" doctrine, contending that a limited franchise is much better. They would even make common sense a test. She-oleth and test that by the use or disuse of Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale, *a sure test.*

Slight Fire.—Monday evening about eight o'clock, the stove pipe in Keister's millinery store, 476 Penn street, became heated and set fire to a partition through which it passed. There was no alarm struck. The damage amounted to $94; fully insured.

Disorderly House.—Hester Dance made information before Justice Heisel, yesterday, charging James Wasson with keeping a disorderly house. James was arrested and, after a hearing, was committed to jail in default of bail for his appearance at Court.

New School House.—The brick work on the new school house in the borough of Millvale, was commenced a few days ago. The building will be two stories high and furnished with all the modern conveniencesfor a public school house. The estimated cost is $6,000.

Squire Eggers of Allegheny is a great bird fancier. About a dozen of the singed warblers, in cages, adorn his offices, and all day long make melody—an agreeable variety to the monotony and vexation of litigation.

Killed.—Daniel Sullivan, of this city, was killed by being run over by the night express train of the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Emlenton, yesterday morning. He was twenty-seven years of age, unmarried, and in the employ of the road.

Injured.—Michael Kaercher, working at Anderson & Oakley's rolling mill, yesterday was badly crushed by a sheet iron door, which he was handling, falling upon him. He was injured internally, and in such a manner as to cause some doubts as to his recovery.

Wolfish.—Amongthe attendants before Alderman Hill at the Allegheny Mayor's office yesterday morning were Mr. and Mrs. John Wolf. They were disposed of—John going to the Workhouse for ninety days, and Mrs. Wolf retiring for thirty days to the county jail.

"Orange Steel."—That is the name of a colored man, a resident of Centre avenue who, before Alderman Thompson, yesterday, charged with keeping a ferocious dog about his premises. Albert Wetternot was the prosecutor. Orange was held for a hearing.

Bawdy House.—Yesterday Ida Williams and Amanda Douglas made information before Alderman Butler, charged by Susan Williams with maintaining "a comon bawdy house" on Arthur street. Subsequently the case was settled and prosecution withdrawn.

Alderman Irwin yesterday sent John Tretterbaugh to the Workhouse for ninety days. Treterbaugh was drunk the evening previous, and attracted the attention of a lot of juveniles, some of whom he finally struck over the head with a lump of coal, inflicting a severe wound.

Messrs. C. P. Markle & Co., the leading **Paper** Manufacturers west of the mountains, contemplate building a row of fifteen or twenty houses in the city this coming summer. The house will be twenty-four feet wide and four stories high, running from First to Second avenue.

Large Casting.—Yesterday from Garrison & Co.'s foundry was shipped to Cleveland an immense iron roller, twenty-six inches in diameter, eight feet long and weighing sixteen thousand pounds. It required eight horses to haul it on timber wheels from the foundry to the depot.

A Runaway occurred on Liberty street yesterday. The horses attached to Rohe's grocery wagon, were frightened by a locomotive started off, upset the groceries, spilled out the driver, and wrecked the wagon. Nobody, however, was hurt, the unfortunate driver miraculously escaping injury.

Larceny.—J. T. Whitesides was relieved of his pocket book, containing $30, while under the influence of liquor, on Liberty street, last night, according to his statement to Justice Salisbury, that John Puff took the money. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Puff and he was arrested and held for a hearing.

Beastly.—About seven o'clock last evening Anna Reynolds was found lying on the side walk on High street in a beastly state of intoxication. She had two children with her, one about three years of age, and the other a babe scarcely a year old. The youngest when found by the officer was thought to be dead, but on further inquiry it proved to be drunk.

Lamp Explosion.—Last evening a lamp, which one of the clerks held in his hand, exploded in the cellar of Mr. Arnold Krug house, corner of Smithfield street and Seventh avenue. The man escaped injury, but the boards on the floor of the cellar caught fire, and created an excitement. No alarm was struck. The Neptune Hose-carriage was brought out, and the fire extinguished without much damage.

Gratifying Announcement.—The public generally, and housekeepers in particular, especially those in want of a Looking-glass, will be both gratified and benefited to know that T. H. Chapman, wholesale jobber in Looking-glasses, has opened a full line of glasses at retail, and will sell them at from twenty-five to thirty per cent. less than any other house in the city, at No. 43 Market street, two doors below Third avenue. 6

Shop Entered.—Wednesday afternoon the carpenter shop of Jacob Stiegler, corner Penn and Twenty-second street, was robbed of a lot of tools and about four dollars in money. The money was in the pocket of a coat hanging up in the shop. Mr. Stiegler investigated, and thinking he had sufficient evidence against Michael Gallagher, yesterday made information against him before Alderman Taylor. Michael was arrested and held for a hearing.

Another victim.—Another victim made his appearance at Alderman Thomas' office yesterday. His name was Louis Steinger, and his occupation that of proprietor of a "hash mill" on the Frankstown road. Among the patrons of the establishment was one Kasky. Kasky is not a patron now; he left a littlebill behind him. It is said he obtained credit at the "mill" by false pretenses—this is the charge upon which Alderman Thomas, at Steinley's request, issued a warrant for his arrest. The case will be heard to-day.

A Refusal.—John Felson is proprietor of a boarding house on Third avenue. Some time ago boarders some time ago was one W. H. Burke. Mr. Burke ran up a bill of $30 and couldn't run it down again. In lieu of cash he left a lot of furniture as security until the debt could be paid. Yesterday with the cash in hand he went to Felson, demanded the furniture, and met with a refusal. This forms the basis of an information for larceny as bailee, Burke prosecutor, Felson defendant, upon which a warrant was issued.

True Bill Found.—Gilroy, the bogus revenue officer who endeavored to turn an honest penny by "setting up" a case against a Twelfth ward grocer, leading him to commit a fraudulent act against the revenue laws, and then offering to compromise for $500, forging the name of Commissioner Gamble to a letter purporting to have authority to fix the "little matter," stands a good chance for the penitentiary. A true bill has been found against him by the U. S. Grand Jury. The prosecution against whom a charge growing out of Gilroy's operations was pending for a violation of the revenue laws, was discharged by the Court, the Grand Jury having ignored the indictment.

Amusements.

Mr. Chanfrau entertained the patrons of the Opera House last evening with the thrilling drama entitled "Kit, or the Arkansas Traveler." The audience was quite large and as usual formed a most appreciative one. The evening he will take a farewell benefit when the house will doubtless be crowded.

Recaptured.

On the first of March last John Frankfort *alias* John Reddy escaped from thecounty jail. Due diligence was used to secure his recapture, and on Tuesday was rewarded by tracing the escaped prisoner to a jail in Cincinnati. Warden Scandrett visited that city and identified the man, who was confined under the name of Ford on the charge of peddling stolen cloth. After considerable trouble with the authorities there who seemed reluctant to let the prisoner come this way and escape punishment there, Mr. Scandrett finally got possession of his body and now he is philosophizing on the hardships of crime in our county jail.

CITY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting of Select Council—City Hall Bill Approved—Salary of the Secretary to Fire Commissioners—Other Business.

A special meeting of the Select Council of the city was held in the Council Chamber, city building yesterday, Thursday, May 5th 1870, for the purpose of considering the bill increasing the City Hall fund $300,000, and for the transaction of such other business as might be brought before Council.

Members present—Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Bissell, Brown, Burgwin, Devlin, Duncan, Edwards, Gallaher, Glenn, Hartman, Herron, House, E. P. Jones, Isaac Jones, Kirk, Liddell, Littell, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McEwen, McCarthy, Rees, Schmidt, Shinton, Wilson, President McAuley.—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Ahl, Devlin, Kirk, Liddell, McMahon, Rafferty, Scully, Seeley, Wainwright, S. J. Wilson.—8.

So the resolution was adopted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The following business acted upon in Common Council at a previous meeting was taken up and the action of Council thereon:

Plans of grades of Lang and Dallas avenues. Approved.

Report of viewers on the opening of Lang avenue. Accepted and approved.

Report of viewers on the opening of Denny and Miltenberger alleys, accepted and approved.

Ordinance for the opening of Crescent street passed finally.

Bates' plan of lots in the Twenty-first ward, accepted and approved.

CLERK TO THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Kirk offered an ordinance supplementary to an ordinance, creating a paid Fire Department, providing that the Fire Commissioners shall fix the salary of their clerk, which shall be at a sum not to exceed six hundred dollars per annum.

The ordinance was adopted without a dissenting vote.

RAILROAD CROSSING.

Mr. Duncan offered the following, and moved that if be referred to a committee of five, two from Select and three from the Common Council.

WHEREAS, The crossing of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad on Penn street is generally conceded to be a great public nuisance, endangering daily the lives and property of our citizens, and

WHEREAS, It is the duty of Councils to protect the lives and property of the citizens to the extent of their ability, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to ascertain the best method of correcting this evil and report to this Council at its next meeting.

The resolution was adopted and Messrs. Duncan and Gallaher appointed from Select Council.

Mr. McEwen presented a petition for a gas lamp on Duncan street. Referred to the Gas Committee.

Mr. Jones—Petition for the opening of Webster avenue and Morgan street, to the Twelfth Ward. Referred to the Road Committee.

Mr. Devlin—Petition for the change of grade on Penn avenue, between Main and Forty-fifth streets,accompanying which was an ordinance providing for the same. Referred to the Survey Committee.

Mr. Brown, a remonstrance against the opening of Granville street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. McAuley, petition from the Agent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, asking permission to erect new poles on Liberty street. Petition received and privilege granted.

Mr. Burgwin stated that it was quite evident that Councils could not transact the business of the city by meeting once a month, and moved that the rule in relation to be so changed as to require Councils to meet semi monthly. Adopted.

Councils adjourned.

New Oil Strikes.

The Free well, is the name of a new strike on the hill in Lawrenceburg, on ground of the Company, owned by J. B. Clark and A. L. Ayres, of Butler county, John Turner and others. The well was being tubed this morning, (Saturday,) with a good show.

The Darling well, is a new strike in Lawrenceburg, on land of R. L. Ritchie, owned by Paul Darling and Mr. Kennedy, of Brookville. Mr. Bailey and John Kelly, of Butler county, R. L. Ritchie and A. Dickey, of Lawrenceburg, and others. The well was tubed this morning—Saturday—with good indications.

The West Branch, is a new well on the hill, north of Church run, by a company putting a pump on Saturday of last week. It has produced some oil, and promises to be a good well. This well is owned by Jas. Mills and others, and other parties of Clearfield, Pa., Mr. Furguson, of Erie, and others.

The Corbett No. 3 is a new strike on the hill immediately west of Butler's landing on land of Fullerton Parker. The well commenced to pump on Thursday evening, and makes a very good show. It is owned by A. L. Ayres, of Kittanning; W. Fisher and J. Couch, of Pittsburgh; Wm. Porter, of Clearfield; Barney Gallagher, C. C. Andrews, Philip Corbett, Wm. Hoy and J. D. Lawson, of Clarion county; Mrs. Dr. Pelton and James D. Vauhn, of Lawrenceburg.

The Meade well is a new strike on land of John Marshall, which commenced to pump on Saturday, the 23rd inst, and is doing very yielding about fifteen barrels per day. This well is owned by David Morrison, of Lawrenceburg; Mr. Wilson, of Clarion county; Alexander Hoy; John Moore, Sylvester Wiles, H. W. Starr, of Butler county, and others.

The Union No. 2 is the name of a new strike on the Robinson farm on the river. This well is owned by McFarland Brothers, John P. Crawford, Samuel Purviance, of Allegheny City; Rev. Dick, of Kittanning; Rev. Coulter, I. D. McCoy, of Butler county, and Wm. R. Crawford, and is producing about fifty barrels per day.

Visited the Arsenal.

The United States Grand Jury, now in session in this city, yesterday visited the Allegheny arsenal not however in an official capacity but as citizens of various portions of the State, sufficiently interested in Uncle Sam's affairs, to acquaint themselves with one of his finest managed and regulated military store houses, work shops and quarters. They bore with them a letter of commendation to Gen. Whitely, from Hon. Judge McCandless, and we need not say they were hospitably received and gentlemanly treated, for a different conduct would have been foreign to the gallant officer commanding, and more especially when the Grand Jury were of Democratic cast of mind on the Bench. The visitors were shown through the grounds and buildings and were delighted with all that was to be seen. The government property at the arsenal was never in better keeping than at present. Everything about the premises is in good order while the tidious cleanliness prevails in each department. The Grand Jury had also the pleasure of receiving courteous attentions from Captain Ramsey as polite and accomplished an officer as ever wore a uniform, and altogether their visit to the arsenal was most pleasant, instructive and enjoyable.

A TAIL.

A Drop of Blood—A New Remedial Agent—Science Gives Way to Superstition—The "Pale Hider" Cheated—How Thomas Lost his Tail, and What to Do with It.

Superstition will probably never cease to exert, in a greater or less degree, its influence over the mind. Even in the present age, with all its advancement in knowledge, the power of superstition is felt and controls in many cases where the power would not be openly acknowledged. Evidences of it are furnished daily in the commonest and sometimes most important events of life. Who can estimate the number and influence of the "signs" which are talked of and recognized as forebodings of good or evil. The principle has invaded all departments of human life, and at times an old housewife's superstitution, foolish as it may seem, has been sufficient to set aside all knowledge and assume complete control—a forcible illustration of which is given in the following circumstance, which a few weeks ago transpired in the city:

The wife of one of our most prominent business men and respected citizens was taken sick with a malignant fever. The most skilful medical aid was summoned, but the disease continued to gain headway. All that wealth and loving friends and the physician's experience could devise was called into requisition, but the sufferer found no relief; in less than a fortnight all hope had gone; the woman hovered on the shore of eternity's ocean and its dark waters almost laved her weary feet. Just at this juncture an aged dame, a confidant of the sick one, called up from the store-house of memory an old superstition, and insisted that if "*a drop of abluck cats blood*" could be obtained and with the medicine the recovery of the patient was certain and sure to be speedy. The prescription was at first regarded with contempt, but as often as rejected was urged again, and with a pertinacity which at length induced an acquiescence in the demand. What had they to lose? it could do no harm and would pacify an old associate.

The next concern was to get the cat. It was a stipulation in the prescription that the vital fluid should emanate from a feline perfectly black, as Sectus or charcoal—so black that not a single white or gray hair should be visible in its fur. Scouts were sent out in all directions to look for such an animal, but the search rather discouraged seeking. Cats of all ages, sexes, colors and descriptions, save the one desired, could be procured in abundance. The record of the performance of these scouts, if preserved in proper form, would add an invaluable chapter to feline history. At length after a long and wearisome day of perambulations, one of the seekers happened to pass along Craig street, Allegheny,—and there lounging in the sunlight, and calmly reposing upon a door mat in front of the owner's residence, lay a feline answering exactly to the description. It was but the work of a moment to summon the ladies of the mansion and make known the case. The lady was kind hearted enough, but unfortunately the animal was not her own property, and while the household claimed and held it sacred, almost as the apple of its eye. By some fortuitus circumstance the owner arrived at this moment, and after an urgent appeal, accompanied with a proviso that Thomas (it was a male feline) should not be damaged, the transaction for a traction of a drop of blood from the tail, it was given into the possession of the seeker. No more was seen of Thomas than a tail-piece after his departure. He then returned but not all that went away. Before his visit it there was one thing he had proudly carried, it was a long bushy, shiny, caudal appendage. When he sought his home again he was without such caudal kind, and bore with him instead a relic of what had been his pride—a stump, which straightened out like a liberty pole on a calm day. To say that there were not many consultations in the house of his owner, when the situation was realized, would be stating it mildly; to record the appearance of Thomas, as shorn of his beauty and glory, was the signal for a domestic tornado, would be writing the truth.

The remainder of the story is soon told. The new remedial agent was administered and found effective—or rather found at the time it was given the woman began to improve and literally "up from the jaws of death" she came. Vigor and health returned rapidly. The chamber of sorrow and death in less than a fortnight gave place to convalescence and to-day should the reader perambulate one of the principal thoroughfares in the 12th or 13th wards, one of the finest residences in the neighborhood, he should find surrounded with luxury and refinement, one who despaired of life, who had never been sick in her life—the heroine of this strange but true tale of superstition.

FIRE COMMISSION.

Organization of the Board—Committees Appointed.

The Fire Commissioners elected under the Act of Assembly and City Ordinance creating a Paid Fire Department for the city of Pittsburgh, met at the Mayor's office for the purpose of organization, yesterday morning. From the number of persons assembled in and about the place of meeting during the evening it might be inferred that a lively interest was manifested in the matter, which the inference of the case doubtless be correct. There is an exciting contest for the offices of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and Secretary of the Board, both of which are elected by the Board and not the friends of the several candidates, were of course on hand. There were also a number of applicants for the positions in the office of the Commission in attendance, but they were all doomed to disappointment, as the Commission determined to make no appointments at that time.

The Commissioners, all being present, met at half-past seven o'clock, and, after being duly organized by electing Henry Hays, Esq., Chairman, and Wm. M. McKelvey, Secretary pro tem.

The Mayor was then called in and administered the oath of office to the members of the Board, as prescribed by law, after which the following business was transacted.

On motion of R. Finney, Esq., J. H. Stewart, H. Finney and M. McKelvey were appointed a committee to define the duties of the Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Reese, Messrs. Reese, McElroy and Torley were appointed a committee to take a schedule of property belonging to the different engine companies.

On motion of J. H. Stewart, the Secretary was instructed to procure from Clerks of Councils a certified copy of the ordinance creating the Paid Fire Department under seal.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph be instructed to report to the Commission the number of men employed on the line, the duties and salaries of each watch, and to suspend any and all improvements upon the line until notified by the Commission to proceed, said report to be presented to a meeting of the Commission on next Saturday evening.

Adjourned to meet Saturday evening, May 7th, at 7½ o'clock.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Collections in the Twenty-Second District During the Month of April.

The collections of Internal Revenue, in the Twenty-second District during the month of April, as shown by the books of T. W. Davis, Esq., Collector, were as follows:

Total collections on spirits	$ 36,767 02
Total collections on tobacco	37,581 61
Total collections on fermented liquors	10,888 39
Total collections on banks and bankers	4,057 20
Total collections on gross receipts	9,549 56
Total collections on sales	3,999 28
Total collections on special taxes not elsewhere enumerated	3,268 57
Total collections on incomes	14,228 91
Total collections on legacies	227 14
Total collections on successions	1,707 04
Total collections on articles in schedule "A"	121 95
Total collections on gas	4,967 11
Total collections not otherwise herein provided for	16 30
Total collections on penalties, &c	52 41
Grand total	$127,882 55

Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the deeds admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Thursday, May 5, 1870:

Conrad Rock to Fred. Beckert, et al., April 16, 1870; lots Nos. 123 and 124 in Shutterly's plan, Hoboken, Indiana, township, with buildings $3,500

R. E. Breed to Michael English, May 2, 1870; 20 by 100 feet in Ross street, No. 66, re-changed as to require Councils to meet semi monthly. Adopted.

Councils adjourned.

THE RICHMOND DISASTER.

An Appeal for Aid.

The following circular, from Messrs. Wm. P. Mumford, G. K. Gilbert, David B. Barker and Miss E. L. Van Lew, a Committee appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States relative to the circumstances of the sufferers by the recent calamity at Richmond, by Mayor Brush yesterday:

"Our beautiful city has again been visited by a fire calamity. We have been called to mourn the loss of many of our most valued and beloved citizens. Scarcely a family in our midst is exempt from the shadow cast by the Angel of Death. We do not mourn as those without hope.

We have the sympathy of the good and generous in every portion of our land, and we can plainly see through our tears the hand of a kind and benificent Providence. Many sweet drops of comfort are mingled in the bitter cup of our affliction.

The number of sufferers in this great calamity is not less than three hundred and fifty persons, of whom sixty five died and many more are seriously injured. Many of the families of those whose lives were taken from us, and many others who were dependent for support upon those who were killed, are now helpless to give assistance, are suffering for the necessaries of life. To these we will attempt to give relief, and we would especially invoke the spirit of harmony and charity in its most enlarged sense, and in our sympathies and efforts ignore all political distinctions in this hour of common suffering and sorrow.

"The object of the address is in the interests of a common humanity, to afford an opportunity to the benevolent of the whole country to give such assistance as their feelings may prompt.

"Any contributions left with Mayor Brush will be promptly forwarded to the Committee. In behalf of the citizens we would ask aid and sympathy from the people who now make an appeal to our benevolence. Let us not be ungrateful.

A Young Hero.

Yesterday we had the pleasure of meeting with an accomplished young gentleman who, as much as any body else, gave rise to the beautiful romance of the late war of the "drummer boy of Shiloh," and figured as the hero. It was Mr. Clem Neyhart, whose mother was once a resident of this city. He is now spending a few days with the family of Mr. Abel, of the Postoffice, and is on his way to West Point Academy. Mr. Clem entered the army at the outbreak of the rebellion when a mere stripling, running away from home so to do, although he had scarcely attained his tenth year. His manly and dignified bearing, indomitable spirit and moral courage made him a great pet in the Army of the Cumberland. At the battle of Chickamauga he was left between the two armies, and a rebel Colonel rode up and attempted to cut him down, striking at him at the same time with a sabre. He responded by shooting the officer dead, and then, put from his mind the thought of